"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 71- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Surabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
25th Mar.	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* —	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* —	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x —	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* —	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer ..	—
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
24th Mar.	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.
†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

26th March	BANKURA ..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Buscreh via Karachi
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
30th	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heijin Maru,	U. Suzuki	43643	4th Mar.	24th Mar.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	23rd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	10th April	24th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Celebes Maru	H. Morita	5350	13th Mar.	27th Mar.
*H M	G. Fujita	5763	28th Mar.	11th Apr.
*Argun Maru.	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru.	—	..	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Motoshige	6864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	25th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

B

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
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Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

Q A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn and Flatulence

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. Thi Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced L.T.M. will coach up students in Textile line and will give hints essential to mill-owners and piece-goods merchants. One or two applicants will get the chance. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M936

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at VERSOWA ROAD airy BUNGALOW sea face, near Sanotorium with stable, and Outhouses, Apply BABLIBAI RAIKER, BHENDI GULLY HOUSE No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C M913

TO LET AT MUSSOORIE—Single and double suites, furnished and equipped with electric lights, with a nice command of hill view in a healthy locality. For particulars apply to MANSA RAM & SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie, U. P.
C M904

TO LET—SHOPS and OFFICES in Kanta Building on Kalbadevi Road. Moderate Rent. Apply on the premises between 3 and 6 p.m. or KISHORDAS PURSHOTAMDAS MANGALDAS, Malabar Point, next to Government House. M935

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL SHOP near Colaba. Apply Box No. 719, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
D 937

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT KATHI HORSE "AJEET". 4 years, winner two first prizes, Kathiawar Horse Show, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Grey Kathi Horse "KANAIYA". 6 years, twice placed in races, own brother to famous racer and stallion "Twinkle", recently purchased by Government, Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Chestnut Arab Pony "PROMISE" likely to make first class tournament pony. Fast and handy, three-quarters trained up to weight, sound, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply to COL. LORAWARSINGH, Bhavnagar.
N22944

FOR SALE—STOCK FISHMAWS. Please give quotation to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N22945

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

STUDEBAKER "BIG SIX", 30-40 H.-P., 1920 Model, in perfect running order with Self-Starter, to be sold at a very low price. Apply to LAND MANAGER, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
JA22925

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INFallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE RE: CANCELLING POWER OF ATTORNEY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general public that Memon Nur Mahomed Kasam of Vansawad has been dismissed from our Nagpur Branch and our Power of Attorney vested in him is hereby cancelled with effect from 15-3-25.

The abovementioned person is not entitled to enter into any business transactions or payments or receipts of money on our behalf and anybody so entering into business with him will do so at his own risk.

HABIB TARMOHOMOD,
for Tarmohomed Mussa Usman.
939

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 16th March 1925.

NOTICE.

THE NINGALA-GADHADA TRAMWAY will be OPENED for local booking of both Goods and Coaching traffic with effect from 21st March, 1925, and for through booking from 1st May, 1925.

The trains between Ningala and Gadhada will run to the following timings:—

UP TRAINS.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Gadhada	dep.	5	15	11	45
Ugamedi (flag)	arr.	5	36	12	6
	dep.	5	41	12	11
Ningala	arr.	6	0	12	30

DOWN TRAINS.

		H.	M.	H.	M
Ningala	dep.	9	0	17	0
	arr.	9	21	17	21
Ugamedi (Flag)	dep.	9	26	17	26
Gadhada	arr.	9	50	17	50

S. R. IYER,
C22942 Traffic Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD. INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 12/8 per Preference share and at the rate of Rs. 16 per Ordinary share, both Free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th April, 1925, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time.) on Saturdays at 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, to those shareholders, whose names be on the register on MONDAY, 30th March, 1925.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders on the 18th April, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 30th March to THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1925.
22947

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed limited to the Provident Fund Declaration in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. of the property and credits of Purshottamdas Jugjivandas, late of Bhayandar Hindu Inhabitant, Station Master at Bhayandar in the district of Thana, Salsette outside Bombay ....., Deceased.

LALITAGAVRI, widow and sole legatee in the said Will named of the late Purshottamdas Jugjivandas the deceased abovenamed residing at Vile Parle outside Bombay ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of Jan. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 26th day of January, 1925.
(Sd). LALITAGAVRI, Widow,
22941 Petitioner-in-person.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1925, at 4 p.m. at 1st Bhoiwada (near Kansara Wada) by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors one Metal shaping plant; one drilling machine; one tool grinding machine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

ONE AND ALL

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

VISIT! VISIT!!

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

2, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

Open from 3 to 11 p. m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS AND MUSICAL CONCERTS

by FAMOUS MUSICIANS

DAILY INDIAN BAND

Music by KANYASHALA girls. PHADKE'S and MUNGENKAR'S ART EXHIBITIONS MERRIGO-ROUND, CRADLE and various other amusements.

MAGIC PERFORMANCE BY PROF. M. A. RAHMAN

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AMIN'S ICEBERG.

and FLORAL DECORATIONS, the "KHADI SHOP", MAHATMAJI'S YARN EXHIBITION and other booths of Indian goods.

ADMISSION FEE ANNAS FOUR

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

184, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pabani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Laxaras and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq., Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon" House, Apollo Bunder, (near the Salutiry Battery) valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dinner wagons, carpets, ornaments, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, carved furniture, teapoys, writing tables, book cases, reclining sofas, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen basket, Phonograph, Ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Baraclough, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTING GRASS ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1925, to 31st March 1926, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and gathering cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF A GIN STORE SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD-WILL AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4042 of 1924 (Lam vs. Jijibhoy), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Abdul Rehman Street the shop No. 105 where Messrs. Pestonji and Sons are trading in Press, Mill and Gin Stores, etc.

Stores in the shop—leather, hair, belts and cotton belting, asbestoes packing, Jackation fasteners, grease and lead packing, showels, oil cans, gauze glasses, brushes, zinc sheets, gin sundries, emery wheels, grinding stones, furniture, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF SELECTED PIECES OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PIANO, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th March, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Fosberry House, Apollo Bunder, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers, dining table, leather cushioned dining room chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, dining room tea tables, fancy sofa, fancy drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy show-cases, table ornaments, fancy screens, piano, gramophone with records, writing tables and chairs, corner cabinets, pier tables, tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs, silver show cases, blackwood chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles, bedroom furniture, solid brass and wooden beds, glass and panel door almyrahs, fancy dressing chests of drawers and dressing tables, marble top toilet tables, bedroom light chairs, verandah furniture, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, crockery, glass and plated-ware, ice box, meat safes, etc., etc. The property of T. L. Williams, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORAH BAZAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gulamali Abdullali Havelwala, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Borah Bazar Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 253 68/100 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 385 and 386, New No. 5399, Old Survey Nos. 576 to 581 and 938 to 941 and New Survey No. 9200, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1846, Street Nos. 94 to 104 and 93 to 99, Gunbow Street and Borah Bazar Street and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Ruttonji Bhaya, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Shapporji Gazdar or Edicewalla and partly by the property of P. H. L. Ruttonji, on or towards the South by the street known as Chahi Bazar or Tea Market Street and also known as Gunbow Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JOHN BARRYMORE

in

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The first of the famous WARNER BROS SCREEN CLASSICS to be shown in India. A POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHARACTER IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Beau Brummel was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for kings and in the days of George IV ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE WHO PLAYS THE PART IS THE GREATEST ACTOR ON THE SCREEN. JUST NOW HE IS THE RAGE IN LONDON. In this picture he proves the wonderful ability he possesses and his interpretation of the part is not merely entertaining it is an education.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY PRODUCED, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1
As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Owing to length of this programme it is only possible to give two performances each night.

CINE' MADELEINE

Grant Road Tram Terminus

Presents This Week

Hindustan's Selected Production

HARISHCHANDRA

and

SATI MAHANANDA.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Production

KRISHNA KUMAR

or

SACHO HAKDAR

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

WEDNESDAY 25th March 1925
at (P. M. 8-30)
ASHA NIRASHA.

SATURDAY 28th March 1925
at (P. M. 8-30)
NAND KUMAR.

SUNDAY 29th March 1925
at 3 P. M. Noon
EKACHAPYALA.

Manager

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.

S S Chef Mecanician Mailhol, Mathev, Dunkirk.
S S Eastwood,d Smith, Delagoabay.
S S Homayun, Leck, Karachi.

March 23.

S S City of Paris, Brown, Karachi.
S S Panaghis Kanalis, Karachi.
S S Clan Mactowish, Oliver, Genoa.
S S Bandra Lindon, Busreh.
S S Akita Maru, Fijimuro, Kobe.
S S Dumarow, Stockwell, London; etc.

DEPARTURES.

March 22.

S S City of Paris Brown, Liverpool.
S S Chybassa, Longhurst, Colombo.
S S Hakodate Maru, Kameyana, Kobe.
S S Heijin Maru Suzuki, Kobe.
S S Wildenfels, Hasenkegan, Hamburg.

LOADING.

March 23.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Kosmo for Karachi.
Steamer Panaghis for Antwerp.
Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.
Steamer Capo di Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Tottore Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Garmula for Calcutta.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dumana, 5712 tons, Captain H Stockwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Akita Maru:—The N Y K steamer Akita Maru 2315 tons, Captain S Fujimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Panaghis:—The T M Company's steamer Panaghis, 3192 tons, Captain Kanalis arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a cargo of rape seed.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru, 3286 tons, Captain I Kameyama, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris 6855 tons, Captain J Brown, sailed yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Heijin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Heijin Maru 2719 tons, Captain N Suzuki will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Wildenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3794 tons, Captain A Hasinhegn, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY March 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
5 Carina, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 3211 L'pool, 25/3 Graham.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
Kalinga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
13 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
13 Walfsburg, 3848, Karachi N F L Edwards.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3. M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
5 Alani, 2157, Jeddah, 25/3, T M and Co.
Alipore 3241 Kobe 25/3 M M & Co.
6 Gamaria 3262, Kchi M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Smeland 2156 Antwerp N F Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.

Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & Co.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 24th March Agent G T Co.

City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.

City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.

Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 25th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co

Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 24th March Agent O S N Co.

Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.

Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

23-3-25.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 12 bales Indian wool, B Karsondas & Co. 488 cwt myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros. 186 bales raw wool, V Oomersey; 2091 cwt myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros. 20 bales Indian raw wool K Esmail; 13 casks Ferro Chrome ore, B B & C I Rly; 875 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 240 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—100 cwt Ind. niger seed. C Jivandas and Co.

S S Narkunda for London: 60 bales woollen carpets Azizullaoff; 38 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahim; 61 cwt cattle fish, Aziz & Co.; 36 bales deer skins, Ebrahimoff; 27 cwt fish maws, H A Mohd & Sons.

S S Ameland for Antwerp:—36 bales cotton cuttings, Joseph F Rabino; 200 bales hemp D M, Doongaji.

S S Panaglus for Dieppe:—22400 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp: 485 bales hemp, S Permahomed. 208 cwt gum Arabic, J Naibu & Co., 550 bales hemp H Govindjee; 13 bales aloe fibre A Durst; 505 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co.; 1000 cwt caster seed, K M Nathu.

S S Narkunda for London:—37½ cwt almond oil, Dhunji Shamji; 10 cwt Deer horns, J Rahimatoola. 20 bales Goat skins, 4 bales sheep skins N R Rahimanbhai & Co. 2 cases woolen carpets Mackinnon Mackenzie 46 bales raw fox fur skins, Cox's Shipping Agency 32 cases black bristles, Mackinnon Mackenzie 10 cases I. Bristles (stag) Thos Cook & Sons Ld.; 33 bales Persian Lamb skins, Cox & King's Agency; 13 bales goat skin tanned K Esmail; 6 cwt ety. Elk horns K Khamisa; 14 bales cow hides, Aziz & Co.; 42 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Coy.; 250 bales Rayapen hemp, T Dawood Khan & Co.; 186 cwt deer horns, L Tharia Sons Co. 50 bales cow hides, L Tharia Sons Co.; 260 cwt Indian condiments F Nowroji; 59 bales hemp, D M Dongaji;

S S Narkunda for Marseilles: 22½ cwt gum Arabic Amin & Sons.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—10 bundles Medicals herbs, Mackinnon Mackenzie.

S S Tirrena for Hamburg:—75 bales hemp B Meyer & Co. 275 bales cotton fly, B Meyer Co.; 1400 cwt. ground nuts Strauss & Co Ld.; 1091 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.

S S Ameland for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 1200 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—175 bales Jubbulpore hemp rope, Wilson Latham & Co.

S S Kalunga for Hull: 12007 cwt myrabolloms, P Mathradas & Co. Ld.

S S Firrens for Hamburg:—1500 cwt ajawan seed, 40 cwt poppy seed, 200 cwt mustard seed 1000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 100 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. 880 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 770 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Demana for Havre:—100 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—450 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Brenan:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Kros.

S S Henjam Maru for Yokohama:—21 cases sandal wood oil, Mitsuit Busan Kaisha Ld.

SS Henjam Maru for Kobe:—5 cwt gum Arabic Henjam Bros.; 250 bales cotton raw, Suzuki & Co. Ld. 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tradindg Co.

S S Sardina for Hongkong:—600 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji & Co. 16 cwt almonds, 16 bags cocodemer Bhesania and Co., 1844 cwt. snark fins, 4½ cwt fish maws, E Moledina.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—7 cwt Assafotida, 4 cwt almond with shell, 100 cwt Acsafotida 4 cwt Almond with shell, A Hussein and Co.; 100 cwt apricots, R Mowjee & Co.

S S Tatterie Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey, Tata & Co. Ltd.

S S City of Mecamicien Mailhol for Haiphong:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—165 bales cotton raw, A Durst; 1050 tons manganese ore, K M Nathu. 675 tons old iron scraps, K M Nathu.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—165 bales cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—210 bales cotton raw B Meyer & Co.

S S Elylia for Marseilles:—1000 bags gram Ralli Bros.

S S Sardina for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, C Bomanji & Co. 700 bales cotton raw Shamji Hemraj & Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—8 bales sheep skin K Esmail.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading; 600 bales cotton raw, H Rambhagat & Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw, Amersey & Sons; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading; 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Carnea for Venice:—2 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Hokodate Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S Turkistan for Hull—50 bales hemp, E Meyer & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—4 cases cassings, Mohd. Haji Kaderbux;

S S Wildenfels for Ghent:—1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—1 cash cassings, Mohd. Haji Kaderbakh

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—10000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 1900 cwt Indian rape seed, Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton raw, S Joharmall.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1500 cwt caster seed Volkart Bros. 420 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent: 220 bales cotton raw, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co. 175 bales Indian cotton, Bhaidadc Cursondas & Co: 275 bales Indian cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

23-3-25.

S S Kowsley Hall from Hull. Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.:—100 double bags mineral white, 27 cases plate glass, 26 cases cycles, 140 bundles tyre steel, 627 barrels alum 421 drums oil varnish; 28 cases oil varnish, 610 drums disinfectant fluid, 36 cases washing blue 13 cases metal polish, 15 cases silver polish, 15 casks old Files 8 cases Manhole covers, 10 casks and 15 cases cases ultramarine blue dry. 677 drums water paint, 4 loose cylinders, 945 drums linseed oil; 1022 bundles steel. 429 kegs 181 cases paint. 10 loose iron casting 7 cases liquid glue. 10 cases dry colour 5 bales and 45 cases cottons. 5 cases Cod Liver oil, 80 drums coal tar. 2 cases earthenware.

From Middlesbrough:—2056 plates hard spelter 25 cases table salt. 1229 bundles steel bars 4080 bundles G C plates, 106 bundles black sheets, 50 steel casks liquid tar.

HIGH TEMPERATURE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

SIMLA, March 23.

The weather has been dry. The temperature is high in Northern India particularly in the Frontier hills where it was about 10 degrees above normal yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.822 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	83.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	75.2 ,,
Dew Point	.. ..	71.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	68% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	90.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	..	76.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, ESE, WNW, SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	130 miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth in ft.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth in ft.
		Mar. h. m.	ft. in.	Mar. h. m.	in ft.
M.	23	10 37	27 6	23 4 30	17 1
		23 3	29 0	16 30	16 3
Tu.	24	11 23	28 3	24 5 10	16 3
		23 42	29 0	17 13	16 3
W.	25	12 5	28 6	25 5 45	15 8
		..	..	17 52	16 7
Th.	26	0 18	28 8	26 6 19	15 7
		12 47	28 5	18 27	17 2
Fri.	27	0 52	28 2	27 6 50	15 8
		13 23	28 1	19 2	18 0
Sat.	28	3 4	28 1	28 9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1	21 11	19 1
Sun.	29	1 50	26 6	29 7 51	16 9
		14 36	26 6	20 13	19 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

March 24 (Tues) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6-38; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6-37; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6-36; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th March, 1925.

Cotton	.. ..	40277 Bales
Wheat	.. ..	12451 Cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	44267 ,,
Rape, etc.	.. ..	7404 ,,
Gingellyseed	.. ..	4955 ,,
Poppyseed	.. ..	Nil ,,
Groundnute	.. ..	4100 ,,
Castorseed	.. ..	14005 ,,
Rice	.. ..	83484 ,,
Myrabollams	.. ..	2681 ,,
Cottonseed	.. ..	19614 ,,
Mowraseed	.. ..	Nil ,,
Gram	.. ..	11008 ,,
Juwar	.. ..	6196 ,,
Masur	.. ..	198 ,,
Barley	.. ..	243 ,,
Bajri	.. ..	11208 ,,
Coal	.. ..	3530 Tons.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 23.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	.. ..	..	..	..
4	.. ..			
5	Japan (superscribed)	..	..	..
		..	..	..
6.	Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7.	Strai s Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia		..	..
9.	East Africa	S/S Karagola ..	1st April '25	12 Noon.
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles			

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 24, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CAYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

99-24—In Re. Indian Co's. Act, Re. Anglo S A Kajiji, N H Moos, Bhaishanker K. and G.

100-24—In Re. Indian Co's Act, Re Anglo S A Kajiji, Sir Hukumchand Sariepchand and another, N H Moos, Bhaishanker K. and G.

2-25—3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., Thakoredas and D.

1424-2—1897—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Lilladher, Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji R and Co, Ardesnir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Manecklal and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, A Dalal, Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

966-23—Payne and Co., Chandulal Sheshpratab v The G I P Railway Co. Little and Co.

1533-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Kanayalal v The G I P. Railway Co., Little and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co., Mulji Ramchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal Kanga and Co.

248-24—Jamshedji R and D, Purshotam Rattan sey v Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla, Kanga & Co.

2853-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Harichand and Co. v Tricumji Jivandas, Kanga and Co.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd, Khan Baladur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N H Moos and another, Amin and D.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

285-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

5355-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Halimabai and ors, Captain and V.

1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassumbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

3635-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashambhaj Meheralli Vazir, v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1936-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co. (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

4142-24—Sukhtanker and G, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, and others, Hormusji S Mistry, Pathe and Co.

3301-24—Little and Co. The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Karkalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2333-24—Smetham B and L, Saffarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co., Dabholker and Co.

4374-24—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Dossey and Co. v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

212-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

4471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajingara, Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Alibhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bhoibai, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasyrasd, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co. v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

357-22—Matubhai J and M. Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan and M, Jamsedji R and D.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co. Jivraj Loombaji v Raghunath Datuji Waiker and another, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

4390-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

976-22—Motichand and D. Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

2109-22—Jamsedji R and D, Chunilal Makanji v Champaklal alias Bhagwandas Gopalbhai and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co. The David Mills Ltd. The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co. Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

476-22—Soondercas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-23—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayunarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

72-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Bihartilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

929-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhanmatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatker and others Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang, Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S. Tadas Mehari and Co. v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A. Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co. Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

LONG CAUSES.

1319-25—Thakoredas & D, Nariman Manecki Pohowala v Krishnalal Vasantrao and Co., Dabholker and J, Mulji T and Co.

1828-24—Little and Co., The Andra Valley Power Supply Co, Ltd. v The New China Mills Ltd. Daphtary F & D.

2324-22—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Sutarwalla v Mahomedali Alijj, Khandwalla and Chh.

2245-23—Tyabji D and Co, Umerabba v Meghji Umersey and another, Madhavji and Co.

2433-23—Shroff and L, Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Pochha and Co.

2467-23—Jamsedji R and D Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and another v Dattaram Vaniaram Rele, Judah and S.

2649-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nagarmal Ganpatrai v Satya Narayen Nandkishore and another, Vachha and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2016-23—Amin and D, Umersi Deoji v Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwalla, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

S C. Ct. 388/5027-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwalla v Umersy Dewji, Amin and D.

1450-23—Pathare and Co, Chimabai v Mahomed Moosa Sukhtanker and G.

2506-23—Sabnis G and S, Wasudo Parasharam Waugh v Raghoba Shanker Dabholker, Dharamsi D and Co.

2059?23—In Person—Krishnadas Gordhandas v Shrikisondas Narayendas, Amin and D.

2052-23—Kanga and Co, Gamanlal Chunilal Laiwalla v C C Bhatia, Mohile P & G.

2170-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Velmi, Navroji Edulji Bekerry, Shah & Co.

2169-23—Vrajlal and Co, Jamnabai and others v Khimchand Muljibhai, Jamsetji R and D.

1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moss v Rambai, Captain and V.

2288-24—Dastur and Co., Purshotam Cooverji v Ranchoddas Vassonji and ours, Amin and D.

610-24—Dastur and Co., Purshotam Cooverji v Ranchod Vassonji and anrs, Amin & D, Dastur and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

1470-24—Patell and E. The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co, v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co Societa Anonima Per la Filature Dea Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co, and another v Mulchand Ramchand and Co., Dastur and Co.

4307-24—Nenu H and Co, Narayandas Venkatidas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

5330-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr Payne and Co.

2961-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co. The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khand walla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors, Motichand and D.

In Re Ind Arb Act Wadia G and Co. Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.

O S 532-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Savji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors, Daphtary F and D. Unwalla P and F.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Ind. Co's Act.—Shroff and L. The Phoenix Taxi and T. Ssrvice Ltd. N H Moos, Mulla and M.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788124—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balsth and anr. Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2455-20—Craigie B and G, The Sir Waghji Wardhman Canji Mfg. Co. (in Vol. Liqn.) v Moti Jetha and Co. a firm, Dabholkar & J, Mehta L & Co. Mulla & Mulla, Edgelow G W & Co. As Pt. Hd. 9-3-25.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1191-23—Wadia G and Co, Lalchand Ramdayal a firm v Mahadeo Nanaji Phatak, a firm Jhavery & Co.

2932-23—Jhavery and Co. Ballabhdas Brijkar v Bhikhiram Shankerlal and another, Purnanand C & J, N C Dalal & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3613-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Balmukhund Rambakas v Megraj Magniram Malpani, Manilal and K.

LONG CAUSES.

4080-24—M B Chothia and Co, Mohanlal Vallabhji Ghondhia a firm, v Dattatraya Damodar Joshi, Dabholker and J.

144-23—Mulla and Mulla, F K Mody & Sons a firm v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

1982-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co, v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co. Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The B

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 206½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78
London—Paris Frcs. 92.08
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.30
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, March 21.

Prague	161.12
Exchange on London at Paris	
Frcs	92.12
Warsaw	24.85
Rentes 3 per cent	47
Bar Silver (Spot)	31 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	3/9/16

Closing tone of Silver:—China sold speculators bought.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	3 3/4

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.
Council Bills—Extra allotments:—
19th Athens 31050

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T July 1/5 7/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	670
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	206 1/2
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 21.

Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	30.81
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.79
Belgium	94.38
Athens	307.50

London, March 21.

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	92.12
Germany	20.076.000m
Italy	117.66

New York, March 21.

Demand Bills	4.77.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 21.

Discount:—

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	18 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 23.

3 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 6 3/4 per cent.
2 Months 6 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1916/90 £91 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan)

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/14
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 109/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 109/14
6½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/10
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1405, India Bank 73, Central 23/12xd., Eastern Bank 88.

COTTON.

Ahmedabad Advance 440, Alliance 65, Apollo 16, Bombay Cotton 512/8, Bombay Dyeing 1022/8, Century 512/8, Central India 535/12, Colaba Land 141/4, Crescent 246/4, Currim 470, Dawn 700, Edward Sasson 143/12, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Elphinstone 32/8, Fazulbhoy 980, Finlay 785xd., F. Petit 950n., Globe 50, Gokak 108/12xd., Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 382/8, Jamshed Mfg. 122/8, Kasturchand 170, Khatau 120, Kilachand Mills 6/8, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4900, Madhavrao Scindia 55, Madhowji 380, Mathuradas 255, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 117/8, New Great 395xd., Pabaney 350, Pearls 575, Phoenix 527/8, Simplex 216/4, Swan 1090xd., Swadeshi 630, Standard 1550, Sholapoor 10700, Premier 82/8, Tata Mill 150, Vishnoo Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 195, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N.I. 80, Bt. Burma Petroleum 9/15, B. Tramway 104/6, Bombay Steam 83/12, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do. Deferred 150, New India Insurance 14/4, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 19, Do. Deferred 62/8, Tata Hydro 1007/8, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Do. Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARES.

London, March 21.

	£
Hongkong Bank	138
Chartered Bank	21 1/2
National Bank	47 5/8
P. & O. Bank	11
Eastern Bank	6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 23

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2820
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4875
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1825
Indian Dy.& Blg	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	470	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	145	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	122-8	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	260	Empire	420
David		New India	14-4
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	275	Great Ind	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-12
Premier	85	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	29
Bombay Indstl	26	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	80
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Madhaorao Scin	55	Tata Oil	13
Maneckji Petit	2650		

67 7/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 23.

Sovereign Ready Rs. 13/11/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/15/0

London, March 22.

Bar gold ready s. 86-8
Silver ready d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-9.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold forward. Buyers scarce We thing some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 23

Ready:—21-12-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	21-13-3			21-13-9
Vasak	21-14-3			21-14-9

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—3—0
Visak. 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, March 23

Ready:—72-3-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chaitor	71-14-0			72-5-0
Visak	71-8-0			71-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—15—0
Visak. 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 23.

On Saturday Reuter reported 23 to 31 points higher in New York futures. To-day 4 to 12 points lower have been reported. On Saturday Liverpool was reported 12 to 14 points up. To-day 1 to 2 points up are reported.

The final ginners' report issued on the 20th instant gives the quantity of cotton ginned as 13,631,000 bales excluding linters compared with 10,159,498 bales in 1923-24 and 9,729,306 bales in the year 1922-23.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

(1) Date 20th inst.—"Clear over all belt with the exception of South Atlantic States unsettled. Better feeling owing to improvement in stock and grain markets."

(2) Date 21st inst.—"No rain, strong spot situation renewing confidence."

They have received the following cable dated 20th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son:—

"Crop prospects are unfavourable. Market looks like improving on generally better undertone, better Manchester report particularly for cloth and improving statistical position. Think market likely to improve materially."

In sympathy with higher advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 487 i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than Friday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 485. Buying at about this level by Shroffs the prices recovered to Rs. 486. But the market again declined to Rs. 484¼ on general selling and closed at the same rate. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 496 and going upto Rs. 469½ eased to Rs. 491¼ on selling by Commission Houses and brokers and closed at the same rates. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 482½ easier on Liverpool opening quotations being much more lower than expected and closed at Rs. 481¼. Commission Houses and brokers sold Broach April/May whilst a well-known Indore operator bought Broach July/August.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 480 and gradually advanced to Rs. 486 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 485. F.G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 434, Rs. 435 and Rs. 439 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Friday last and the demand was moderate. About 4000 bales are reported to have been sold. On Saturday the market was closed.

To-day 700 bales Sindh/Punjab and 600 bales Berar were tendered. The total tenders upto date are as under:—

Sindh/Punjab	3,800 bales.
Rajputana and United Provinces	1,400 bales
Oomras	2,400 bales
Total	7,600 bales

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 23

Fully Good Broach	April–May	482
„ „ „	July–Aug.	489 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	433
„ „	May	432
„ „	July	436
Fine Oomra	March	483 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	460	450	435	425
M. G. Oomra No. 3	491	481	469	..
M. G. Broach	516	509	499	489
M. G. Khandesh	479	469	457	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 23.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	483
„ „ „	July/August	492
Fully Good Bengal	March	435
„ „ „	May	435
„ „ „	July	439
Fine Oomra	March	482
Good Southerns	May/June	498

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 23.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	445/450	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425	..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G.	445/450	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425	..
Punjab	Americans MG.	500/20	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	485/90
Nagpur	.. ..	450/60	480/85
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	445	475
Pulgaon	„ „	455/50	475/80
Dhamangaon	„ „	440/5	470/75
Amraoti	„ „	435/45	470/75
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	440/45	476/75
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	460/65
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	455/60
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	515 March
„ Fully Good	„	..	500/5 +25
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. +15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	535/40	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545/60	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, March 23.

New York Market, 20th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.49	May	25.61+12	25.72	+23
25.71	July		26.02	+31
25.19	Oct.		25.43	+24

New York spot on 19th March, 25.60 —05, New Orleans 25,40 —20.

New York Spot on 20th March 25,95 +35, New Orleans 25.75 +35.

Telegraphic market advices:—Featureless steady market. May highest 25.75 (2.57 p.m.) lowest 25.38 (at the opening), range .37 points.

American cross rate 4.77 7/8.

Final Ginners Report:—13,631,000 bales.

(Comparison with previous years).

1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22
13,631,000	10,159,498	9,729,306	7,977,778

1920/21
13,270,970

(2) Ginners 13,631,000 excluding linters about as expected. Situation continued to strengthen old crop, and more serious for the new crop on drought continuing on the West.

New York Market, 21st March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.72	May	25.68	—04
26.02	July	25.90	—12
25.43	Oct.	25.37	—06
	Jan.	25.18	

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet featureless market. May highest 25.78 (10.06 a.m.) lowest 25.65 (11.19 a.m.), range .13 points.

Liverpool Market, 20th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.77	Mar.			13.91	+14
13.81	May	13.83+02	13.82+01	13.94	+13
13.85	July	13.86+01		13.97	+12
13.52	Oct.			13.65	+13
	Egyptian				
35.95	May			36.10	+15
34.15	July			34.30	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—Steady featureless market.

Liverpool Market, 21st March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.91	Mar.			13.93	+02
13.94	May	14.00+06	13.98+04	13.96	+02
13.97	July	14.04+07		13.99	+02
13.65	Oct.			13.66	+02
	Egyptian				01
36.10	May			35.70	—40
34.30	July			33.90	—40

Telegraphic market advices:—Cabled 10.05 a.m.: No precipitation slightly warmer; Texas partly cloudy all balance belt generally fair."

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	4,000
On Spec. & for Exp.	200
Of East Indian	nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard quiet	14.26
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	38.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
May	13.85	—.11
July	13.88	—.11
August	13.74	—.12
October	13.56	—.10
January	13.38	—.11
Egyptians:—		
March	36.40	—.70
May	34.70	—1.00
July	32.85	—1.05
November	25.70	—.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 21

March	37.10 —.40
April	36.10 —.40
May	35.70 —.40
June	34.80 —.40
July	33.90 —.40
August	32.50 —.40
September	31.10 —.30
October	29.10 —.30
November	26.55 —.05
December	26.05 —.05
January	25.45 —.10
February	25.20 —.10
March	25.20 —.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.93	+.02
April	13.89	+.03
May	13.96	+.02
June	13.94	+.01
July	13.99	+.02
August	13.86	+.02
September	13.76	+.02
October	13.66	+.01
November	13.56	+.01
December	13.54	+.01
January	1349	+.01
February	13.45	+.02
March	13.41	+.02

Tone:—quiet.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21

Scinde:—	
Good	10.90
Fully Good	11.30
Fine	11.70
Bengal:—	
Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
Oomra:—	
Good	11.55
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.35
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, March 21

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		16,000
Day's Exports to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York:—		
May	25.68	—.04
July	25.90	—.12
October	25.37	—.06
January	25.18	unchgd
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	25.80	—.15
New Orleans	25.65	—.10
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.64	—.08
July	25.89	—.06
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality		21 1/4
Demand Bills		47775
Silver Commercial Bars:—		
Foreign mined		67 5/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, March 21.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,184,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	296,000
East Indian Visible Supply	290,000
American Visible Supply	3,978,000
Other Visible Supply	104,000
Total Sales	40,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
East Indian Stock	18,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,000
East Indian Imports	9,000
East Indian Speculation	700
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	30,000
Total Afloat	222,000

Taking of the Worlds Spinners of American Cotton 357,000 bales.

METALS.

London, March 21.

	£
English best Selected Copper	66 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63
Copper Braziers	82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 11/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/4
Tin Block	248 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, March 23.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 23.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	4	0
„ „ 1-1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
„	No. 42—2	1	7	9
„	No. 20	1	1	0
„	No. 32	1	5	3

WHEAT.

London, March 21.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. March/April sellers 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. March/April sellers 63/6.
Tone:—Firmer, quiet.
Australian March/April buyers 60/6.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 23.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	442-8	442-8	
Bombay Cotton	512-8	512-8	
Bombay Dyeing	982-8-1005	1002-8-22-8	
Century	492-8-97-8	512-8	
Nagpur	533-12-35	533-12	
Colaba ex-divi.	142-8	142-8	
Crescent	245-42-3	246-4-45	
Indore	382-8	382-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi.	396-4-95	393-8-96-4-95	
Pearl	571-4-73-12	572-8-75	
Phoenix	527-8	527-8	
Bharucha	107-8	107-8	
Simplex	213-12-12-8	216-4	
Swan	1090	1090	
Swadeshi	630	635	
Pabni	346-4	350	
Fazal	965-70	980	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	150	150	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	122-8	122-8	
Madhavji	372-8-77-8	375-82-8	
Finlay	780	765	
Gokak ex-divi.	116-4	108-12	
Edward Sassoon	143-12	143-12	
Meyer Sassoon	120	117-8	
Alcock	1007-8-2-8	1007-8	
Bombay Burma Old	337-8	330	
Bombay Elec. Tram	104-6	103-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	85	83-12	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	32-8	32-8	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	18	19	
Tata Steel Defd.	61-4-62-8	62-8	

Choice White Karach Feb/March buyers 60/6.
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March buyer 59/6.
Tone:—Firmer, quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 23.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9	11	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 11 0	12	3	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 0	13	9	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	14	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	....		
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	....		
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12	14	0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10	0	0
Barley	43 0 0	....		
Castroseed	65 0 0	13	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....		
Jira	14 0 0	....		
Forward,	Rs. a. p.			
Wheat, May	8 7 0			
Linseed, May	13 9 0			

LINSEED.

London, March 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £23 1/4
Linseed Tone:—Better tone. Little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April quoted 46/6
May/August paid and sellers 46 3/8
Linseed Afloat 24,000 tons.

London, March 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine March/April paid £20 15/16.
April/May paid £20 7/8.
Tone:—Firmer, quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers easy £9 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers £22 3/4.
Rapeseed Toria March/April sellerr quiet £20 3/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9
July/Sept sellers 17/6
October/December sellers 17/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/7 3/4
19th Cuban Sugar March 14 5/8.

RUBBER.

London, March 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar. 20.
Tone:—Firm sellers reserved. Fair business.

CARGOES PAID.

London, March 21.

South Australian April 64.
South Australian March 63/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

PARSI CYCLISTS EXIT.

GYMKHANA'S NARROW WIN..

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is gradually taking an interesting turn as the second round fixtures are being decided. Two more games were played off on Monday evening when the standard of hockey was fairly keen but hardly entertaining.

In the first game of the evening the Cathedral Old Boys met and defeated the Parsi Cyclists by two goals to nil while the Bombay Gymkhana scored a narrow win over the Medical College in the second match.

The first match was marred by a regrettable incident. One of the Parsi players was given marching Order for "Ungentlemanly conduct" when the School was awarded a free hit, the player in question who hit the ball out was asked to go and bring it. On refusing to do so the referee ordered him out. Whatever may be the justification of this ruling, it has no place here and must be left for cooler moments. If it all fizzles out all very well but if not, then every side will have to adopt a cautious attitude for "one tail tread upon" is enough work done. To come to more pleasant things.

The School was the first to open attack but their opening sporadic efforts were soon neutralized by the Parsi backs who used their sticks with advantage. The Old Boys were without the services of Leontzini, a trojan in the first line of defence but their attack which showed good understanding was not too dependant on the halves. The absence of Brendish, an invaluable inside left necessitated another change and Thompson who filled the vacancy fully justified his inclusion. Ten minutes up and down play brought the first goal of the evening when McClumpha scored for the school. The Parsi custodian, Morris was not to be caught napping and cleared several dangerous shots. The Cyclists, were hardly any inferior to the school in attack as they certainly had more and better opportunities than their opponents. The failing was slowness. Whenever an opening was offered, they would be scorer, took his time and invariably his stick waved through an empty space. Two consecutive penalty corners were awarded against the Cyclists and Spilling made a good effort at converting the second but the Parsi goalie had quite anticipated this and dealt with it easily. The Old Boys had the better of exchanges and though their first line of defence was below expectations, the backs put in some good work. A little before half time, Thompson receiving from White ran up to the Cyclists circle whence a neat pass to McClumpha saw the latter netting an excellent goal.

The teams crossed over with the School leading by two goals. The scattered mass of school boys cheered their players in a continuous chorus but that did them little good. The Parsi forwards time and again broke through the Old Boys defence and twice did they beat Hodgkinson but on each occasion the scorer was pulled up for sticks. The teams in turn took up the attack and it looked as though the Cyclists would reduce their lead. Flight and Mahar worked incessantly and kept their goal intact till the final whistle.

Teams were:—

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS:—Hodgkinson; Flight and Mahar; Simon, W. White and N. White; Navarra, Spilling, McClumpha, Thompson and Sutton.

PARSI CYCLISTS:—E P Morris; K. Mistry and Bharucha; S. Mehta, Pavri and Shroff. J Mistry, J. Mehta, Pochkhanawalla, Baria and Warden.

Referees: Messrs. Moloney and Thornback.

GYMKHANA'S POOR SHOW.

After their sensational victory over the League Champions last week the Bombay Gymkhana XI were hardly in their elements on Monday evening when they scored a one-goal victory over a Mediocre side like the Grant Medicals. The game needs little description save that the Medicals put up a tough fight just when the Gymkhana were off colour. The home attack displayed none of its first day's brilliancy and the Medical defence had fairly grasped the situation in a few minutes of the start. Each attack in turn ran down with the ball and while the Medicoes made solo efforts the Gymkhana forwards invariably collided with the opposing halves.

The play was slightly in favour of the Gymkhana in the initial period but it was not until the last minute that the only goal of the evening was scored. Nicoll with a few good dodges worked his way into the circle and Le Fleming who received the ball next beat Gore with a hot shot. In the second half Kail and D'Avoine made several serious efforts and more than once they got past James but Bennett came to the rescue. Kail ran through and almost scored, Bennett tackled him successfully. Midfield play was the order in the closing stages.

Teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Lloyd; Bennett and James; Eminson, Bowen and de la Nourgerede; Brett, Reade Nicoll, Le Fleming and Birtwistle.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Gore; Joseph and S. D'Souza. Figueredo, Raffi and Andrews; Katti, Mistry, Kail, D'Avoine and Saldanha.

Referees: Messrs. C D'Souza and Nagpore-wala.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15—G. I. P. "B" vs. Mahar Young Men.
5.30.—B. B. C. I. Mech. Inst. vs. Orion Sporting Assn.

GWALIOR RACES.

BAD DAY FOR BACKERS.

GWALIOR, March 23.

It was again a bad day for the backers on the concluding day of the Gwalior Spring Meeting and the fields were poor in all events except the Mohmahal Handicap and Malwa Plate and one, two, three betting was possible in these two events only. The racing was not so close and excitoing as was on the previous two days. C. Hoyt rode double winners for Mr. Eve. Morris Harrison, Purtoosingh and Townsend each a winner. The timings were as usual very fast, especially in the Bamore Plate in which Flutter Fly broke the record on this course, cutting it in one dead minute.

Details:—

THE CHAMBAL HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500: third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs 14 and under in third division.

Mr. Eve's RAAD 8-1 C Hoyt 1
Mr. H R S.'s ZULU 8-4 F. Huxley 2
Mr. T M Goculdas' LUTCHMAN 8-5 Townsend 3

Mr. T C Giocolus's ALCIS 7-12 A T Harrisen 4
Also Ran:—Zoolfakar 9-1, Bakhit 7-6

Won by half length, three-quarter length, one and a half length.

Time.—1 min. 20 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Lutchman, 5 to 2 against Zoolfakar, threes Zulu fours Raad, Bakhit, sixes Alcis.

THE MOTI MAHAL HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in second division as such have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 since 31st March 1924 and all Arabs in third divisions.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's SAHOO 10-3. E J Morris 1
Mr. Eve's BATTLE EVE 8-9 C Hoyt 2
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ALL CLEAR 8-11 H. Edwards 3
Mr. Raj Mohamed Wazir's CHANCHOON 7-2. D Balfour 4

Also Ran:—Zohal 10-4. Commander 10-2. Kadir Hajaz 8-11 Equity 8, Black Magic 7-8, Moofrub 7-0, Horizon 6-5.

Won by one length, three quarters lengths, one length.

Time.—1 min. 20 1/5 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sahoo, fours Commander, Kadir Hajaz, Equity, fives Zohal, All Clear; Black Magic; sixes Chanchoon, eights Battle Eve, tens others.

SHIVPURI HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Countrybred Horses.

Nawabzada Saiyid Uzzafar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE 7-4 (carried 7-10) A T Harrison ... 1
Major H J Glendinning's MELWOOD 8-1. Majour Guald 2
Raja Sripal Singh and Kr. Rajendra Sing's SARFARAZ 8-4. Purtoosingh 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-4 M Hoyt ... 4

Also ran:—Devotion 8-11.

Won by one and quarter lengths, a head, three-quarters lengths.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Discarded, threes against Bhopal Hope, Devotion; sixes Melwood, tens Sarfaraz.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in third and fourth division.

Captain C B Farrar's STELLITE 7-2 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. T M Goculdas' CATCHUP 9-2 Andas ... 2
Mr. Frank's ERINITE 9-5 E J Morris ... 3
Mr. R R S.'s WOOD HARMONY 9-4 F Huxley 4

Also Ran: Desert Gold 7-13.

Won by half length, half length, two and a half lengths.

Time.—1 min. forty-two seconds.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Desert Gold, threes Stellite, Erinite, Wood Harmony fours.

THE BARMORE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500. third Rs. 250. A Handicap for horses in third and fourth division.

H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's FLUTTER FLY 7-2 (carried 7-6) Townsend ... 1
Mr. T Harrison and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Sing's ASPASIA 8-9 E J Morris 2
Mr. J Crawford's KIRNDANCE 6-10 Purtoosing 3
Mr. T M Goculdas' OJIRA 8-9 Audas 4

Also Ran: Aplook 6-9 (carried 6-9). Crushed Glass 9-8, Chinese White 7-6.

Won by one length, half length, one length.

Time. 1 min.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Chinese White, 5 to 2 against Flutter Fly, 7 to 2 against Aspasia, threes Crushed Glass, fours Ojira, sixes others.

MALWA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in third divisions.

Mr. Eve's SOME BEAUTY 6-11 (car. 6-12) C Hoyt 1
Mr. Rajmohomed Wazir's LUCKNOW 7-7 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZULU 8-2 F Huxley 3
Mr. Kashi Charan's GREY ROSETTE 8-3, H Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Nadir Shah 8-6. Lightning 8-0, St. Andrew's Eve 7-11. Shariffulmulk 6-4 Bijli 6-0 (car. 6-7).

Won by half length one length, one and quarter length..

Time.—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Betting: 4 to 1 against Nadir Shah, Grey Rosette, Lightning, fives St. Andrew's Eve; sixes Zulu, tens Lucknow, fifteenths Some Beauty, Shariffulmulk, twenties Bijli.—A. P. I. Special.

SCRATCHINGS.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP AND GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The following horses were scratched at nine this morning:

Lincolnshire Handicap—Baresford, Donzelon.

Grand National—Soldier Bill.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED STONING

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, (1) Khairulla, (2) Mangal Ramzan, (3) Maldoo Vithoo were charged with voluntarily causing hurt, by a dangerous weapon to Hafiz Khudabux.

Mr. De Cunha prosecuted while the accused were defended by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, pleader.

The prosecution alleged that on February 23, Hafiz Khudabux who was in a hotel in Madanpura was stoned at 1 a.m. with a stone slab. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by accused No. 2 and 3. Hafiz Khudabux subsequently succumbed to his injuries. In a statement made to Sub-Inspector V. G. Salaskar, Hafiz had accused the first accused with having stabbed him with a stone slab. He also made a statement that at the time of stabbing he had Rs. 250 with him. The police made inquiries and arrested the three accused. The police succeeded in recovering Rs. 124 from accused Mangal.

His Worship on evidence discharged all the accused.

SHAMSETT STREET SILK SHOP THEFT.

SUSPECTS REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Sergeant A. J. Hill put up Jamal Kanafaludin, Abubaker Jamal, Abdulla Alimahomed, Alimahomed Salemahomed and Alimahomed Elias Mahomed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of house-breaking and theft in respect of about Rs. 10,000.

Sgt. Hill in requesting that the accused be remanded into police custody said that all the accused were arrested on March 21. On March 8, a silk shop situated in Shamsett Street was broken open and silk valued at Rs. 9,683 was stolen. The police were informed and they succeeded in arresting the accused in connection with the crime. The police have been able to recover property worth about Rs. 1,587. As police inquiries were still incomplete Sgt. Hill applied for a remand.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, who appeared for accused No. 3 and 5 made an application for bail, which was refused.

The accused were remanded to police custody till the 27th instant.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

On the 21st instant:—

"Better feeling owing to improvement in stock and grains market."

On the 22nd instant:—

"Strong spot situation renewing confidence."

MILL INDUSTRY.

IMPENDING CRISIS.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSURANCE TO WORKERS.

On Friday the 20th of March, His Excellency received a small deputation of millhands belonging to the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, and led by Mr. Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar. The deputaton did not present any formal address but they represented to His Excellency that they had seen in the newspapers that the millowners proposed to reduce the wages of millhands by 20 per cent. on account of the bad times that they were experiencing. This they said would be a great hardship to them as the prices of all necessities of life had gone up and were still on the average very high. Rents had gone up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9/8 and even more. This made it difficult for them to make both ends meet even at the present rate of their wages. When the millowners, rich as they are, felt the pinch, much more would the workers feel any reduction in wages. If the mills lost at all, they lost something like one per cent.; then why should the workers accept a reduction of as much as 20 per cent. They feared that a reduction of wages under present conditions would lead to a breach of the peace. The millowners had reserves to meet their losses, the men had none. They pleaded that they were so ill-clad and ill-housed that they were bound to suffer by any reduction in their wages, and in the event of any epidemic arising they would be the first to suffer from it. Everybody was asking for more pay, and how could they do with less.

His Excellency had been particularly kind to the labouring classes and they were grateful to him for his kindness. The millowners could afford to wait for better times, but the men could not.

When His Excellency suggested that disputes of this kind could better be settled by mutual discussions between the jobbers of mills and the millowners, rather than by going on strike, they replied that it was very difficult for them to meet the millowners, as the millowners never replied to any representation they made, nor did they even reply to their letters sent by registered post, and, as jobbers were, as a rule, entirely under the managers, they wished that the millowners should be asked to consult not their jobbers alone but also representative institutions such as their Mahamandal.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY

In reply his Excellency, after welcoming the deputation, said that he had decided to receive them because he had already received a deputation of the Millowners, and if he had refused the request of the Mahamandal to receive a deputation, he might appear to be taking sides, which he certainly was not. At the same time the deputation must realise, as well as he did, that it could not be regarded as, in any sense, fully representative of the millhands of Bombay, for their Society claimed to have only about 1,000 members, whereas the millhands in Bombay numbered something like a lakh and a half.

His Excellency regretted that the mill industry was not so prosperous as they all would wish it to be, and that not only were the millowners not making the profits they used to make, but in some cases they were actually working at a loss. He would deeply regret any necessity for working short time or for lowering wages, particularly in view of the continued high cost of living, and before any such action was taken he sincerely hoped, as he had said to the Millowners, that every possible step would be taken to consult between the owners and any authorised representatives of the men, in order to explain and discuss the situation fully before taking action.

Proceeding, his Excellency referred to the remarks he had made shortly after his arrival in Bombay, in reply to a deputation from the Bombay Provincial Trades' Union Conference, and he read the following extract from that reply:—

"It is undoubtedly the duty of Government to abstain as far as possible from direct interference in purely economic disputes, except in so far as such interference may be called for by actual or probable breaches of the public peace or by interference with public utility services. I am quite convinced that in the first place a full, frank and temperate discussion in public on the points of difference between the employers and the employed will lead the way to some settlement by consent, which will be of more lasting benefit than any settlement imposed from without by Government."

His Excellency also referred to the difficulty in reaching a settlement, in this country, due to the fact that the workers were not properly organised, and laid stress on the vital importance to industry of capital and labour working together.

In conclusion His Excellency paid a tribute to the exemplary behaviour of the millworkers as a whole during the last strike, and expressed the very sincere hope that no occasion for any reduction in time or wages would arise in the near future.

ORGANISING KHADI WORK.

MESSRS BANKER AND JAMNALAL TO VISIT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 23.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with some other prominent workers of the All India Khadi Board who have been touring different provinces are expected to arrive in Cawnpore with Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Purshotamdas Tandon in the first week of April. The immediate object of their tour is to make a success of the spinning franchise and to encourage and organise Khadi work generally.—A.P.

A Rangoon message, dated, March 23rd states Captain F. W. Walker of the Geological Survey of India has been killed by a Bison in Myitkyina forest. Further details have not yet been received.

LATE MR. RAM RAO.

BOMBAY ARTISTS' TRIBUTE.

The meeting of the Art Society of India held in the Society's rooms on Sunday marked the Society's appreciation of Mr. Ram Rao's life and work. Mr. Lionel Heath and Capt. W. E. G. Solomon who attended the meeting expressed their inability to stay longer. They expressed also sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Mr. Oak moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Art Society of India places on record its deep sense of sorrow and of the great loss to Indian art by the untimely and sad death of Mr. D. Ram Rao, former student of the Bombay School of Art and founder of the Andhra Society of Indian Art. This meeting authorises the President to convey the Society's sincere condolence to the friends and relations of Mr. Ram Rao. This meeting also sympathises with the Andhra Society of Indian Art in the loss they have suffered by the premature death of their founder."

He said he was not personally acquainted with the artist, but it was necessary to mark their appreciation of his work as a worker in the same field as theirs.

Mr. Sathe recalled his meeting with the artist at Delhi, some years back, when they were on a tour to the interesting places in the North. He said that Ram Rao was found during the excursion absorbed all the time in deep meditation. He was busy with his thoughts more than with his pen and brush, he was busy contemplating the spihit of the place.

Mr. Fernandes remembered that that artist was at one time in 1918, member of the Art Society of India. Mr. Ram Rao was, by founding the Art Society of Andhra, doing the same work as was done by their Society. The Andhra Society performed the same functions. Mr. Ram Rao was gentle and courteous in his behaviour. He was an adept in free-hand, colour and outline.

Mr. Mirgey said that of the three different provinces, Telagu, Canari and Andhra, Ram Rao gave them the benefit of the distinct characteristics of Andhra.

AN UPHILL FIGHT.

Mr. K. H. Vakil suggested that they should cultivate sympathy and understanding of the artist's life and work. His work could not be separated from his life. The ambition to regard art as the instrument for the expression of the highest aspirations of the nation was natural and, fortunately, becoming increasingly common. But the ambition not infrequently tended to degenerate into vague dissatisfaction, false humility or despair or passive sentimentality. Ram Rao's natural ambition was a fight, an uphill fight, against the regenerate tendencies. His work reflected his struggles. To those who were occupied with "schools" and "labels" and "periods" the significance of his struggles was lost. People who were eager to seize "characteristics" and assign them a "school" or label forgot to examine the laws of artistic vitality, forgot to estimate or even describe the artistic values of his work and forgot to understand his struggles as a contribution to the efforts for re-discovering the diverse artistic riches of the country that lay dormant, hidden or unknown. Mr. Ram Rao seemed by temper a rebel, a rebel in the sense that he was determined to find out his individuality from his own experiences, knowledge and study. He was not satisfied with following any "school." He was, moreover, rightly eager to interpret his own surroundings and the individuality of Andhra Desh. How could one grudge him inclinations and aspirations that were at once natural and necessary! But the facile manner in which those who love to find the infinitely rich artistic diversity of India in a "school", or worse still, in a label failed to realise the importance of his purpose. They seized upon his weaknesses and imperfections as a justifying condemnation of his departure from approved "Indian" styles. It was true that there had been traces and influences in his compositions which some were disposed to regard as Greek. But if Ram Rao did see something Greek in the surroundings and women of Andhra he could not naturally be dishonest to his perceptions. If his technique had not the time to mature, if it gave something that was vaguely Greek and not altogether distinctly Indian, it was the fault not of his inclinations, not of his perceptions or incomplete experiments. It was the fault of circumstances and the fault of those who although they professed to direct only succeeded in ignoring him. Ram Rao's praiseworthy but incomplete experiments were a tragic episode in the struggles nation-wide, for the manifold assertions of the artistic spirit of the nation. Ram Rao worked hard. His efforts for the revival of art-interest in Andhra Desh stimulated not weakened the qualities of his paintings. That was perhaps his greatest merit.

Mr. Chaphalkar appreciated Ram Rao's initiative.

Mr. Phadke said that the death of the artist was unlike the death of those who followed other vocations. The artist did not die. Ram Rao was not dead. He lived in his work. He suggested that the Society should donate a prize to the Andhra Society as a mark of their appreciation and in memory of Mr. Ram Rao.

Mr. Pithawalla sympathised with the artists in Andhra as a colleague. He suggested that there should be no artificial twists imposed on artists.

Mr. Parendekar praised Ram Rao's workmanship and particularly his outline. He was, he said, always hard-working.

Mr. G. K. Mahatre said that he liked Ram Rao's work because he did not offer mere distortion. His pictures were human. There was need for honest criticism. Otherwise, he observed, there would be no artistic progress. He thought it essential that the artist's individuality must find guidance in nature and his Indian traditions and environment. His work ought to be Indian. Ram Rao, if he had not the colour one found in paintings from Bengal, had at least the humanity one missed from the usual paintings from Bengal. That was why he preferred Ram Rao's work to the work usually available from Bengal.

The meeting passed the resolution.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MR. SHAMDASANI AND CENTRAL BANK.

The rule which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani had taken out against Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Chairman of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director for contempt of Court was brought on for hearing at the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Crump on Monday. Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while Hon. Mr. Sethna and Mr. Pochkhanawalla were represented by Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors.

This rule arose out of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on the 27th ultimo when the plaintiff raised a point of order on the grounds already mentiond in these columns. The plaintiff *inter alia* alleged that the Chairman in his speech had attributed motives to him and used expressions which prejudiced him in the eyes of the public and discredited him in the assertion of his rights in the said suit.

Mr. B. J. Desai for his clients submitted that as their affidavits were not ready, an adjournment should be granted for some time. He said that the affidavits would be served on the plaintiff by Tuesday afternoon and as he would take some time to reply he prayed an adjournment till Monday.

P. C.—When was the rule served?

Mr. Desai:—On the 12th of this month.

Continuing Mr. Desai said it was rule not for injunction or anything of that nature. His clients had no time to prepare the affidavit and a week's adjournment would not harm anybody.

Mr. Shamdasani in opposing the application for adjournment said it was an attempt to gain time.

His Lordship remarked that it was a very small matter and a week's adjournment would not harm anyone.

Mr. Shamdasani:—This was only a piece of tactics to evade justice. Messrs. Payne and Co. who were Solicitors for the respondents had ample time to prepare the affidavits.

On Mr. B. J. Desai agreeing to supply the affidavits by Tuesday afternoon, and on the plaintiff agreeing to file his reply if any by Saturday noon, the rule was adjourned till Monday next the 30th instant.

SASSOON MACHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Institute will be held on Tuesday the 31st instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute.

The Managing Committee's report for the year ended the 31st December, 1924, says that the last annual general meeting having been held so late as the middle of July the present Committee did not come into office till practically, August, 1924. Accordingly, the period under their management is confined to five months only.

When the present Committee took charge the expenses upto that time, viz., for the first seven months had amounted to the large sum of Rs. 12,300 against an income of Rs. 9,800 whilst for the remaining five months the expenditure showed a marked reduction being Rs. 4,200 only against the revenue of Rs. 7,000.

The following figures show the number of members on the roll:—Life Members 70 Quarterly Members 355.

At the end of July 1924 the establishment included seven peons and a mali. This was considered extravagant and the services of three peons who had been newly engaged by the former Managing Committee were dispensed with, and thus Rs. 100 per month have been saved to the Institute. The services of a clerk drawing Rs. 65 per month were also terminated.

"Economy coupled with efficiency is being exercised in every direction, and the Managing Committee with the valuable assistance of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. B. Hayeem, who has been working so energetically in the best interests of the Institute, have been able to achieve what little they have. Their main policy has been to place the Institute on a better basis by conserving the funds, by promoting inter-communal friendliness and by placing their services at the disposal of members.

PASSENGERS BY S.S. "DONGOLA."

The following is a list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. S.S. "Dongola" on 20th instant:—

Mrs L S Adlard, Child and Infant, Mr D & Mrs Alker, Capt. Amor, Dawoodbhoy Attar, Mr R R Beamish, Mr J Bean, Mr G E Burket, Mr F H Burton, Mr D P Cartwright, Comdr. & Mrs Cooper, Mr P Crimmins, Miss Exshaw, Miss F K Fallett, Miss G M Frere, Mr L Heath, Mr S Jackman, Mr S E Jenkin, Major B Kavanagh, Mr. J P R Lees, Mr T J Ley, Miss Lisbey, Mr A Maddan, Major C Maltby, Miss Moir, Miss C E Morris, Lt.-Col. B E Muray, Mr & Mrs Mudalia, Mr J D Penny, Sergeant Rowley, Mr A Salabelle, Lt.-Col. G Smidt, Mr W Stiffe, Mr P Suppare, Mrs E Tandy, Miss M Tirsgaard, Miss Upjold, Mr. G E Weir, Mr M Yusif.

INCOMING MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following among other passengers are due to arrive by the P. & O. S.S. "Naldera", which left London on 6th March, and is expected in Bombay on Friday next:—

Mr T Ameerali, Mrs Ameerali, Mr T D Karmaker, Mr N B Nagabhushan, Mr H A Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mrs. Sams, Eng. Lt-Comdr. Sullivan, C.T., R.N. Lt-Gen. Sir J S M Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O, Rt. Hon. The Viscount Tarbat, Mr Vijayaraghavacharya, D.B.T., and Secretary, Mr. Zatshi.

A NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.

Under the official authority and patronage of the New Zealand Government, an International Exhibition will be held at Dunedin from November 1925, until April 1926. It will be known as "The New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition" and it is intended to be a comprehensive exhibition of the world's arts, products and manufactures. The exhibits will be divided into groups for which awards will be given to those exhibits which seem to merit the distinction of a diploma. Persons who are interested in the Exhibition can obtain particulars from Mr. L. B. Gall, Honorary Representative of New Zealand in India, 11 Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements:

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Public lecture by Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, on "Literature and Life" at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 58TH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. U. S. Sohoni will conduct the concluding Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

A CONCERT.

A concert will be given in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, by the concert party of S. S. Narkunda to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. by the kind permission of Commander H. G. Evans, R.N.R.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswaranand of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"TENANTS' HOUSING PROBLEM."

There will be a public meeting to-morrow (Wednesday) in the "Good Life League Hall" Hornby Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "Tenants' Housing Problem and How to Solve it in Bombay."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 23rd March, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, deaths 2.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 115.
Total mortality this day last year 137.

NAYAR SAMAJ.

A special general meeting of the above Samaj will be held at the Nayar Samaj Hostel Hall, on Sunday the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider measures for starting a Co-operative Thrift Society for the benefit of the Nayars in Bombay, as per Resolution passed in the last general meeting dated 21st December, 1924.

"F" WARD DIST. C. C.

As already announced nomination papers, for nine seats on the B. P. C. C. from this Committee, duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee would be received at the above Committee's office till 5 p.m. on or before Thursday, the 26th inst. and in case of contest the elections would take place on Sunday, the 29th March, 1925.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychellas, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 1st April, 1925.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 38th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man" Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayar, 311 Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SRI, RAMACHANDRA BHAJAN SAMAJ, DADAR.

The annual series of Bhajans in connection with the Sri Rama Navami Festival will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) at the premises of the above Bhajan Samaj and will continue up to Thursday, the 2nd April. All devotees of the Divine Lord Sri Ramachandra are cordially invited to partake in these pious and sacred celebrations.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor H. L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., F.S.S., I.E.S., on "The Co-operative Movement in India—its progress and possibilities." All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K.'s steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 16th inst. and is due here on 29th idem and "Argun Maru" and "Uga Maru" sailed from Moji for Bombay on 14th and 19th inst. and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 10th and 15th April respectively.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND.

The 22rd list of Contributions from 13th February to 18th March, 1925 in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, brings the grand total of the Fund to Rs. 95,518-13-11. The list includes the following major contributions:—

Collections through A. S. Mundkur, Esqr., Chief Officer, District Local Board, Belgaum, Meherban Sardar of Lakhamtouda, B.C.I.E. Sardesai of Wantmuri Rs. 100; Mr. Kashinath Yeshwant Despande Rs. 100; Meherban Desai of Nanadi Rs. 50; Meherban Desai of Chachdi Rs. 30; Meherban Desai of Talhur Rs. 30, Meherban Desai of Rudraphur Rs. 25; Mr. G. N. Siddhanti Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur S. B. Mahantshetti Rs. 25; Mr. B. S. Ganashari Rs. 25; Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji Rs. 25; Mr. A. S. Mundkur, Belgaum Rs.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1925.

THE FINAL VERDICT.

We hope the Bengal Government will gracefully accept their latest defeat as final and will not haggle for a re-play of the diarchic tournament. By 69 votes to 63, the Council has declared itself against the continuance of a form of government which allowed autocracy and nepotism to masquerade as incipient democracy. Both in the Central Provinces and in Bengal, the peril of backsliding appeared at one time to be real. The forecasts of the reptile-press suggested the existence of internal rupture and external intrigue, but the sequel has proved that the Swarajists have been faithful in testing their Council-programme; if they develop the inevitable logic of their course in the country, they will find fuller reward for the work they have done in the Councils. In the Central Provinces, the Swarajists had a clear majority and they resisted the danger of disruption; but in Bengal the Swaraj Party had to perform a formidable task. They were in a minority, while, during the absence of Mr. Das, decisions were taken on the Government House lawn and in the Council regarding the paramount value of having Ministers. The term "Minister" has a democratic flavour, and the flavour has been sufficient to lure the doubting Thomases of Indian politics into ingrating assent. If the name "Minister" is there, why should they not break the loyalties of nationalism and take to a new policy? It is not very much unlike the plight of the disappointed sailor who found a clergyman's hat and promptly decided that for making use of it he had better apply for Holy Orders. We are relieved that the crisis in Bengal is over and that the Swarajists are steadily proving by conduct and precedent that they cannot be domesticated into Moderatism. The firm attitude of the Swarajists in the Assembly—another danger-zone of polite deception—confirms the hope that the Swarajists will remain true to their election banner. Now the Central Provinces and Bengal have demonstrated their staunchness, the event will be a consolidating influence in other provinces which, to their chagrin, find the Opposition in a minority.

Of the consequence of rejection in Bengal, Lord Lytton has been plain spoken and we hope he will be firm in his stand and not try to dissolve the dead-lock by fresh trials. Both in the C. P. and in Bengal, it is open to the Governors to order fresh elections, but we do not think they have the courage to incur the ignominy of a more crushing verdict. On 9th March, Lord Lytton issued a communiuqe in which he set forth, as an earnest Governor, the course of action he would pursue. Independently of the Government of India Act, he proclaimed that if the salary of a Minister were reduced to Rs. 2,999 he would scrap diarchy, and the Council has told him that it is not prepared to pay a pie to Ministers. The decision is not only unequivocal, it is fiercely emphatic. It nas been suggested that the two recalacitrant provinces should be so penalised as to furnish other provinces with tokens of appreciation, that is to say, other provinces should be allowed to add Boilers and Gas to the Transferred Subjects. But it is a vain dream, since discrimination would only weld the provinces more firmly together and inspire the whole nation with the spirit of emulation and infective enthusiasm. The two Ministers of Bengal, a Nawab and a Raja, are now welcome to retire. Lord Lytton put their prospects clearly before them and they must accept the inglorious consequences of their gamble. Let us recall the words of Lord Lytton lest there be any quibble as to their intent:—

> "In order that there may be no misunderstanding, it is perhaps desirable to explain in advance what view Government will take of the action of the Council in certain eventualities: (1) If the demand for the Ministers' salaries is again rejected in toto, Government will regard this as an indication that the Council refuses to provide salaries to any Ministers. In that case, His Excellency will apply to the Government of India to retransfer all the Transferred subjects under Devolution Rule 6 and if this is done, Bengal would thereafter be governed by the Governor-in-Council. Any motion to reduce salaries of Ministers to less than Rs. 30,000 a month will similarly be regarded by Government as a refusal on the part of the Council to provide adequate salaries for any Ministers and if carried will have a similar result."

We presume Bengal will henceforth be administered by the Governor-in-Council, and the C.P. has probably earned the same privilege. Diarchy was an expensive sham, and the two intrepid provinces will be none the worse off because of their being deprived of "popular ministers". The absence of Ministerial worthies in the two provinces will, we hope, be a source of stimulated interest to the people of other Provinces who maintain the glittering ornaments without commensurate benefits. Interested propagandists may say that Bengal has incurred some grave calamity through the loss of Nawab Ali Chowdhari and the Rajah of Santosh, but let Bengal be sure that other provinces are not enjoying su ny prosperity through the existence of puppet-ministers.

We never pretended that the mere programme of Council entry would work miracles of advancement, but since we could not consistently with the faith of all parties skip over the chapter, we had to launch on the experiment. The Swarajists in the Assembly have in substantial measure observed their pledges while the majority provinces of Bengal and C.P. have not defaulted in the slightest degree. They had temptations of the most insidious character. They have not been published against the fraudulent grievance of the bureaucracy that independent M.L.C.'s were being tetrrorised and coerced; but to discerning people, th efacts were always clear. Now that Bengal is going to pass under the clear dominion of the Governor-in-Council without any hallucination of strap-hanging Ministers, what will the Bengal Swarajists do? The work must go on, even if official frenzy discovers a thousand offenders under the Ordinance. Mr. Das' village-programme stands and if his health permits he will deliver the goods; but everything must not rest on a single personality and the Swarajists should individually and as a body show that the destruction of the Council is only a beginning, not on end. With the fraud of diarchy nullified and exposed, they should not feel any sensation of rest; they should go ahead with the preparation of those sanctions upon which Council-resistance rests. Here they have the lead of other provinces and an opportunity of inviting healthy rivalry. The real danger to-dav is the drooping apathy of the people and a feeling that the chapter of non-cooperation is over. It has really been an undulating campaign in which we have reserved the time and mode of action. Bengal should be congratulated on vindicating Gokhale's dictum: "What Bengal thinks to-day, the rest of India will think to-morrow". Let Bengal live up to her inspiring responsibility, and she will have the pride of leadership.

A DANGEROUS POLICY

Administration and exploitation were the two purposes of the British in India, said the late Lord Curzon in a speech delivered before a gathering of planters in this country, and added that while the British officials were fulfilling one of the purposes, the British commercial community was realising the other. The defiant attitude of the Government of India towards Bombay in respect of her demand for the abolition of the Excise Duty and the revision of the Meston settlement is calculated to bring home to the Indian people the truth of Lord Curzon's remarks. Bengal is favoured by the Government of India, evidently because the European commercial community plays a dominant part in the "exploitation" of that Province, Bombay is flouted because Bombay represents the industrial enterprise of Indians. Sir Basil Blackett opposed the abolition of the Excise Duty on the ground that it would mean taxing the people in order to fill the pockets of Bombay millowners. The argument shows what little genuine sympathy the speaker has with the industrial development of the country. For, Sir Blackett deliberately ignores the fact that the abolition of the Duty is demanded with unanimous voice by the whole country, that the mill industry in India is not in a flourishing condition at present, and that the loss to revenue by the remission of the duty can be made up by a Government, solicitous about helping an indigenous industry, by retrenchment and economy in expenditure, especially in the military expenditure. But it suits the purpose of Lancashire that the Indian mill industry should always continue to struggle against difficulties and it seems to be the business of the Finance Member of the Government of India to help the fulfilment of the twin purpose of administration and exploitation of India by the British. The result of all this, of course, is that the poor, for whom the bureaucrat professes lip-sympathy, suffers most by the obstacles placed in the way of Indian industry.

The deputation of Bombay mill-workers which waited on Sir Leslie Wilson on Friday with its tale of woe, is a testimony to the widespread misery caused by the Government's callous indifference to the legitimate demands of Indian industry. His Excellency, in his reply to the deputation, while emphasising that the mill industry was not prosperous and some of the mills were actually working at a loss, declared that he would deeply regret any necessity for working short time or for lowering wages, particularly in view of the continued high cost of living, and expressed the sincere hope that before any such action was taken the situation would be fully discussed jointly by the millowners and the authorised representatives of the men. Both the regret and the hope will be shared by all well-wishers of the mill-industry. The mill-owners have the whole country behind them in their demand for the abolition of the excise duty. We trust that they will not by any hasty action, prompted by an inadequate appreciation of the difficulties of the workers, alienate the sympathy of the general public and that they will spare no efforts to carry on, in spite of overwhelming difficulties, without demanding from the workers sacrifices that it is humanly impossible for them to bear. The deputation which waited on Sir Leslie Wilson may not have been fully representative of the workers of Bombay. But that the grievances that it ventilated are felt by the mill-workers in Bombay can hardly be doubted. In that sense the deputation spoke for all the mill employees of the city. It would be a tragic blunder on such technical grounds to ignore the reality of the misery that the workers will have to face in the event of a reduction of wages. The task of statesmanship is to take measures to avert a threatening crisis. The Government of Bombay cannot merely wait and see. They must emphatically and vigorously impress upon the Government of India the danger of continuance in a policy of defiance of Indian opinion in regard to the Excise Duty.

Notes of the Day.

East a' Calling.

The "Manchester Guardian" confidently expects that Lord Birkenhead will succeed Lord Reading in the autumn, while the India Office will be handed over to Sir Robert Horne. The translation of the Secretary of State into Viceroy has, we believe, no precedent, but precedent is a small matter where the ambitions of great men are reckoned. Lord Birkenhead, though abundantly gifted, has not been able to do anything memorable. Had he remained in the House of Commons, he could have claimed priority, among the Conservatives, over Mr. Baldwin. Before the call to the India Office, Lord Birkenhead was killing time with the production of second-rate articles for the press, and he has the sort of energy that recoils on oneself in default of outlet. For a Peer, the Viceroyalty is the most comfortable and the most distinguished office in the gift of the King. The salary is good, while personal expense is inconsiderable. Sumptuary allowances amount to 17 lakhs a year, and if Lord Birkenhead joins, he can depend upon another £5,000 year, his pension as Lord Chancellor. His driving power and his sense of pageantry will have ample scope, though as a super-man disdaining the week he may prove useful as an agent of exasperation to the people. Sir Robert Horne's love of India was recently awakened, and he has a stake in her mineral wealth. If bureaucrats on retirement can join companies and ask concessions of their erstwhile juniors, why should not Sir Robert Horne, a wealthy Director of Burma Companies, take over charge of the India Office? Indeed why should he not become Governor of Burma? In any event it would be what in official parlance is called a sacrifice. When Sir Robert Horne was asked by Mr. Baldwin (his business-partner) to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert declined saying he was a poor man and that the City beckoned him. The pay of the Secretary of State is not higher, but Sir Robert Horne, who is inclined to be a voluble expert on India, will find in the India Office opportunities of service—service which surpasses petty calculations of reward. Altogether a nice family arrangement.

Books, Bright and Blue.

Do the Government propose to decorate the covers of all their reports? The term blue-book conveys dismal suggestions and the Government apparently hope to make all their literature saleable, if not readable. "India's Parliament—Vol IX" is a charming production. Its predecessors bore the Bolshevik hue, an indiscreet fancy, when Government are in battle-array against the hated Muscovite. The present volume is deep-grey with the title blazoned in white relief; and at the centre, there is an oval piece of painting—a straight avenue of trees reaching a pillared edifice aspiring to the heavens. It is a dainty dish fit to be set before a King, well-cooked inside and garnished outside. The reader will come across a digest by Prof. Rushbrook Williams on the doings of the Central Legislature last year. His account is sinuous, plausible, and in his comment on the Lee Commission there is a dash of anti-Indian irony. The design of Professor Williams' volume is better than the colour-jacket of "Bombay 1923-24." The Administration Report, once a meticulous publication of bare facts, has been seasoned up for popular reading. It looks like Cook's Tourist Guide and the cover gives the sight of a garish edifice by a patch of discoloured water; possibly the Gate-Way of India. Professor Williams is a master of style compared with the individual who wrote the Bombay volume. The local author throws his weight about as a critic of political affairs and his judgment is often amusing. It is full of light solecisms of language. A sample we take from page 1. "They (Moderates) fully realised that non-co-operation as a *live* political issue was *dead*." Yes quite dead, if only as a live issue! Bloomers of this sort are never found in Dr. Williams' productions. What impresses us is the daub of paint on the dial. Does it betoken an art-renaissance or is it merely a love for facial paint favoured in some modern professions

Poverty, Purdah and Tuberculosis.

"Two things have lately struck me most," said Dr. Muthu, the eminent Tuberculosis expert, in his speech at Madras on Saturday, "insanitation and the sad faces and low vitality of young people. There is no laughter in the streets, no joy of life surging through the cheeks of our young people as we find among English boys and girls." Dr. Muthu is not the first who has been struck by these two things. They are, in the main, the result of the grinding poverty of the people and of their social condition. Almost every man and every woman in the civilised countries, Dr. Muthu declared, were potentially tuberculous and behind consumption lay the low vitality of the people. Therefore, the only effective preventive against tuberculosis is the maintenance of normal vitality. Tuberculosis is making inroads in India because of the fast diminishing vitality of the people owing to their impoverishment. And to poverty is added the baneful influence of the *purdah* which deprives women of fresh air and sunlight. Dr. Muthu, therefore, went to the root of the problem when he appealed for better care of women who, he added, were the guardians and preservers of the race.

Why Raise Tram-fares?

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., have had a prosperous year, the net receipts for 1924 amounting to Rs. 66 lakhs. After adequate provision for depreciation and debentures, the Directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent. on Cumulative Preference Shares, while Ordinary Shares draw a dividend of 10 per cent., plus 2 per cent. bonus. The business of the Company expanded, in spite of the mill-strike which for a time restricted receipts. While the position is favourable to the Company, the Directors seem disconsolate over the charge of one anna paid by passengers. They say:

> "The Company is still carrying an unparalleled burden in being compelled to transport passengers over the greater part of its system at fares fixed in the very different conditions in 1905, despite the large increase in all operating expenses, in taxation and in the cost of construction and equipment. This makes your tramway business uncremunerative in the commercial sense of the term."

We, however, think that in the commercial sense of the term, the Company is doing very well and the payment of 12 per cent. by a public utility company does not err on the side of moderation.

Profit Or Loss.

In the Company's fight for the raising of passenger fares, they will have to play a lonely hand. Big systems draw their profits in different ways. The suburban passenger-traffic of our railways is said to be losing, but the railways have to take a large view and recognise the flow of compensations in other ways. If the Tramways and Electric Supply Company were struggling against deficits, we could have sympathised with their grievances. What they want is an increase in fares without the assurance of a rebate for the consumers of current. Nor can it be denied that the establishment-charges of the Traffic Department are heavy, and any effort at piece-meal agitation by a Company capable of paying a 12 per cent. dividend cannot be regarded as promising. In the traffic department, they seem to favour trivialities, at once tawdry and expensive. One of the latest innovations is the re-painting of cars. A contemporary has been ecstatic over the charm of a chocolate-coloured specimen now on view. The history of the change, which appears to us very dull, is that an expert from England has been recently brought down to survey the cars and he opined that the cars should be made more attractive. The Indian passenger chambers into the tram-car not because he is captivated by the paint, but because it is cheap conveyance. The expert knew psychology better and promised more traffic by the sheer attractiveness of the colour. He also designed new patterns of uniform for Indian conductors. He arrived from Glasgow and he knew what was good and attractive, though the suggestions were hardly worth Rs. 1,000 per day which he was paid under special covenant. Operative charges in the traffic department must necessarily cost more than in the supply department, but expenditure may be reduced through less reliance on experts. After paying a handsome dividend, the Directors should exercise patience towards the Municipality which resists any increase in passenger-fares.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

VIII.*

In the previous article, I had shown on the authority of Prof. Jevons that there were three things in the prescription of our Currency Doctors to bring about deflation and a rise in Exchange, viz.:

1. Sales of Reverse Bills.
2. Sales of Gold or Silver in the Reserves.
3. Sales of Securities in the Reserve.

I shall now come to the second of the above items in the prescription of our Currency Doctors, viz.:

Sale of Metal (Gold and Silver) from the Reserves.

I hope I have already shown clearly that Government had not ceased doing the 1st thing, viz., selling Reverse Bills. I shall now show how they tried to administer this second Currency drug to India's economic system. They had been selling gold in 1920, and once sold it down to as low as, I believe, Rs. 18 to the tola. This was to frighten off Indians from putting their money in gold by showing that it was a losing operation. If Indians could have been so frightened off and the rate brought down to Rs. 16 for the tola, the Rupee would have been *ipso facto* established at 2sh. gold. Unfortunately for the plans of our Currency Doctors the attempt failed. All the gold offered was absorbed and ultimately Government had to give it up. However, this was part of the disastrous mistakes of 1920, and if that policy had been really given up, we need not have said more about it. But our Currency Doctors, whoever they are, were not so easily turned back from their purpose.

On The Same Track.

One fine day they come out with a most beautiful scheme to sell the gold in the Reserve. And why? To deflate? Oh no. They were too cute to admit anything of the sort. Instead they dangled before the lay public the profits to be made by selling off the gold and pocketing the difference between the number of pounds sterling realised and the nominal book value of the said gold. In a press communique issued early in November, 1923, the Government notified a transfer of £2 million of the gold in the Currency Reserve against a corresponding transfer to the Reserve of Sterling securities, and tried to pacify public opinion by saying that our metallic reserve was as much as 68.21, the implication being that the £2 million of gold more or less did not much matter. Then the communique went on to say:

> "This strong position, combined with the existing premium on gold renders it advantageous to convert a small portion of the surplus metallic holding into interest bearing securities. The gold can be replaced at a profit as sterling approaches parity with gold and a convenient opportunity for reversing the transaction arises."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber at once sent a strong protest, but, as will be seen from the above, Government probably feared the possibility of protests and had confronted the public with a *fait accompli* by informing it that a transfer had been made. The Bombay Bullion Exchange also sent an emphatic protest against the policy of selling the gold of the Currency Reserves.

Method No 3.

It was very probably on account of these protests that this policy of converting gold into Sterling was not pursued any further. If no such protests had been made, all the £24 million in gold would have been first converted into Sterling, and then this Sterling would have been quietly paid out to the Secretary of State and a further amount of Notes in circulation would have been cancelled off as soon as the moment appeared opportune. The Finance Department notification waxed eloquent on the profits to be made. No doubt, they honestly believed what they said. It is evident that they had no conception of what the Currency Doctor behind the scenes was really aiming at. My readers will understand what the real aim was if they recall Prof. Jevon's explanation of the meaning of this operation that I have already given earlier. They will understand that it was once more only a step towards Reverse Bills in a different form, and it was Jevon's second method that was being attempted. We shall now consider Jevon's third method of contracting the supplies of currency in order to push up Exchange, and I shall try to show to what extent this has been also put into practice. As we

(Continued on page 10.)

* Previous articles were published on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant.

"HANG IN HASTE: TRY AT LEISURE."

GOVERNMENT'S BENGAL POLICY CONDEMNED.

ASSEMBLY AND ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS REJECTED.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced yesterday, in the Legislative Assembly, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill—suspending the Habeas Corpus and granting the right of appeal to the High Court.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah both denounced the Bill, calling it, respectively, "a vicious attempt" and "an insult added to injury."

Clause 3 giving the right of appeal to High Court was passed, while clauses 4, 5 and 6 giving extraordinary powers to the Executive and suspending the Habeas Corpus were all rejected by a majority, the first division being 74 against 37.

The Governor-General having recommended the Assembly will be asked to-day to pass the Bill as originally introduced, namely, by reinstating the three Clauses deleted yesterday.

The Assembly next considered Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill and by a majority, fixed the age of consent at 16 in the case of unmarried girls. Regarding married girls despite orthodox opposition, the Assembly fixed the age of consent at 14.

DELHI, March 23.

An important legislative business appeared on the order paper when the Assembly reassembled this morning with Sir Frederick Whyte in the chair. The business consisted of a motion of the Home Member for introducing the consideration and passage of the Bengal Ordinance Act Supplementary Bill and a motion of Dr. Gour for the second and third reading of the Age of Consent Bill. After several days' interval a large number of interpellations were answered to-day.

ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill. He said the Bill was intended to grant the right of appeal to the High Court. He added that the provision of the Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus was an integral part of the Bill.

Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah said that the Bill was a most insidious attempt. On the one hand it conceded the right of appeal to the High Court and on the other it took away the right of the accused to claim a trial by suspending the Habeas Corpus and the jurisdiction of all Civil and Criminal Courts. They would refuse to grant extra powers to the Executive and would throw out these clauses. They would remain neutral on the clause giving the right of appeal to the High Court.

After the Home Member's Bengal Ordinance Act Supplementary Bill had been taken into consideration, Clause Three, giving the right of appeal to the High Court was passed while Clauses Four, Five and Six giving power to the Executive to detain an accused outside Bengal, to suspend the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts and to suspend the Habeas Corpus were all rejected by a majority, the first division being 74 against 37.

After the three main clauses, Four, Five and Six, for empowering the Executive with special powers had been deleted by 74 to 37, 73 to 37 and 73 to 39 votes respectively, Sir Alexander Muddiman did not move that the Bill as amended be passed. In order to consider further the Bill as amended he would make a motion for the final reading to-morrow.

In the afternoon, the Assembly discussed the Select Committee's Report on Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill and fixed 16 as the age of consent in the case of married girls. In regard to unmarried girls the House fixed the age of consent at 14.

INTERPELLATIONS.

PAPER ORDERED FROM ABROAD.

In the Assembly, to-day, replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's question regarding the imposition by the Australian Government of special duties on Indian exports to that country, the Commerce Member said the Government of Australia imposed in July and August of last year additional duties on pig iron and on leather cricket balls originated in or exported from India on the ground that the exchange value of Re. in Sterling varied by more than 20 per cent. from the mint par rate of exchange. The Government of India have already pointed out to the Government of Australia that facts did not justify the assumption on which this action had been taken. The matter is still under correspondence and nothing further can be said at this stage.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying to Mr. E. G. Fleming's question regarding production of marriage certificates for the purposes of passage funds said there is no rule requiring production of such certificates, nor is Government aware that their production has been demanded in any cases. It is obvious, however, that the audit officers must be placed in possession of accurate particulars of family circumstances of the officers entitled to the concession though no orders have yet been issued as to how these particulars should be obtained or verified.

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked: (a) Is it a fact that the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Calcutta, has recently placed an order for about 550 tons of paper with foreign manufacturers and 455 tons with Indian paper mills out of a pleminary order for 1,000 tons of paper required for the Government of India? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what was the estimated net saving in placing such a large proportion of the order with foreign manufacturers? (c) What policy do Government propose to follow as regards future orders for papers? Are they prepared to support the Indian paper making industry by the purchase of Indian paper, provided it is offered at reasonable rates?

Sir B. N. Mitra replying said: (a) Yes, with the sanction of the Government of India. (b) Of 565-1/2 tons ordered from abroad 24-1/2 tons represent paper of which suitable qualities are not manufactured in India. On the remaining quantity the net saving was Rs. 25,427 or 9-1/2 of price. Apart from this the quality of imported paper in some cases is considerably superior to that of Indian made paper which was tendered. (c) It is the policy of the Government of India to purchase Indian made paper whenever a satisfactory quality is procurable, provided it is offered at reasonable rates. The Government of India do not propose to alter this policy.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Aney said that the C. P. Government submitted its proposals for the constitution of a Berar Legislative Committee, for the information of the Government of India. The Government did not propose to publish the correspondence on the subject, but a copy of the Berar Legislation Rules could be supplied to the Hon. member.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Mr. Denys Bray replying to Mr. Joshi said that the practice of human sacrifice still existed among the Nagas, a primitive tribe who inhabit the unadministered hills. Recently His Excellency the Governor of Burma paid a visit to the Hukong Valley to investigate this and the kindred question of slavery. His proposals are now receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. It will be realised that the immediate eradication of the evil can only be secured by a forward policy on this wild and inaccessible frontier and would be very costly in money and lives. At the request of the Council of the League of Nations full particulars as to slavery in these unadministered tracts have been put before it.

DELHI RIOT.

Replying to a private question of Mr. Mohamed Yakub asking for details about the free fight during the Delhi Municipal election riot, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that a free fight occurred on the 16th instant between the supporters of two rival Hindu candidates. The supporters of one candidate included Muhamedans. The immediate cause of fighting was the keenness of the rivalry between the contesting Hindu candidates. 18 Muhamedans and three Hindus injured were admitted into the hospital on the 16th instant. Of these one Muhamedan had died and one Hindu was in a precarious condition. Further details were being enquired into.

BENGAL ORDINANCE BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved introduction of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Supplementary) Bill. He said the Viceroy had previously indicated that supplementary legislation would be necessary after the Local Act had been laid on the table of Parliament for 8 days. His Majesty's assent was given and was re-

(Continued on page 10).

MESTON SETTLEMENT

"NOTABLES" AGAINST REVISION.

REMISSION FOR NATION BUILDING.

DELHI, Mar. 23.

The Council of State disposed of official business to-day. Loud applause greeted the announcement made by the Secretary that the Legislative Assembly had agreed to the amendment made by the Council of State to the Finance Bill namely, restoration of the Salt Tax.

Mr. McWatters Finance Secretary, moved the Government resolution regarding remission of Provincial Contributions in the same terms as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett. The speech with which the Finance Secretary recommended the acceptance of the resolution was brief and in the main covered the grounds advanced by the Finance Member in the Assembly. He added that the Government was grateful to the Council and the Assembly for passing the Finance Bill in the form presented by the Government and thereby enabling them to make a substantial remission of contributions.

IMMEDIATE REVISION OF MESTON AWARD.

Sir Arthur Froom moved an amendment urging the Government to make necessary steps immediately to secure a revision of the Meston Settlement by reference to a new tribunal. Sir Arthur in a vigorous speech traversed the grounds covered in the lower House by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Hudson on a similar motion and appealed to all sections of the Council to support the amendment, which he averred was not alarming nor disturbing to the officials or non-officials. He said on this question official representatives from provinces should be given freedom to vote as they liked.

Sir B. N. Sarma replied that there would be no departure from the normal practice.

Sir Arthur regretted the reply of Sir B. N. Sarma which would force officials from the provinces to vote against the wishes of their own local Governments. Sir Arthur, however contended that a revision of the Meston Settlement must be undertaken. Bombay, he said, had been treated with scant courtesy. The datum line of the Meson Committee was wrong and their anticipations and calculations were haphazard and incorrect. The Reforms Committee on which there were representatives from Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab had asked for a revision of the Meston Settlement.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN DANGER

Mr. Natesan opposed Sir Arthur Froom's amendment although, if any province was hard hit by the Meston Settlement, it was Madras more than any other province. He opposed the revision of the settlement because it was closely interwoven with the the arger question of provincial autonomy. This fact was brought out by the Minority report of the Muddiman Committee before any attempt was made to revise the financial relations between the Central and the provincial Governments, every effort must be made to wipe out the Provincial Contributions. If Sir Arthur Froom was anxious to revise the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments, then he ought not to have missed the excellent opportunity he had while he was a member of the Muddiman Committee namely, of recommending provincial autonomy. (Laughter).

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter supported the amendment of Sir Arthur Froom. He said that the Meston Settlement was not based on the test of adequacy and it had entirely ignored the inelasticity of the revenue on Bengal consequent on the permanent settlement in 1793. Ever since the Reforms were inaugurated, Bengal was carrying on the Government with the greatest possible difficulties. There was need for revision in order to allocate the revenues of the Central and the provincial Governments on a more equitable basis.

INACCURATE DATA

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Bombay), further supporting the amendment bitterly complained of the inaccurate data on which the Meston Committee based their calculations. He argued that the Cotton Excise Revenue ought to go to the Provincial Government (Bombay) and not to be taken away by the Central Government which had done nothing for cotton industry. Mr. Samaldas in conclusion demanded for Bombay not doles or charity but justice and fair play.

Mr. McWatters agreed that a great many of the calculations of the Meston Committee had proved to be wrong, but the Central Government had suffered more than even the provinces. He, however, recognised the particular difficulties of the two industrial provinces Bombay and Bengal for an immediate revision of the Meston Settlement. Such a demand was not supported either by the Majority or the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee. The Report of that Committee was published only two weeks ago and the Government of India had not arrived at any provisional conclusions on its recommendations. A favourable opportunity for revision of the Meston Settlement had not arrived. Mr. McWatters quoted from the Muddiman Committee's Report to prove that there was nothing to suggest an immediate revision of the Meston Settlement. Moreover the Taxation Committee Report would be available in a few months' time enabling the Government to understand their theoretical recommendations on taxation. Abuse had been levelled against the inequitable working of the Devolution Rule 15 and demand had been made for its revision so as to give some share of income tax revenue to the provinces. This question could be raised at the next meeting of the finance ministers and a solution arrived at.

Mr. Ramdass Pantulu (Swarajist) also complained that by the non-application of rule 18 of Devolution Rules, Madras lost four hundred lakhs during the last three years. He criticised the Central Government's application of the Devolution Rules as erratic. Any partial adjustment of the financial relations between the Central and provincial Governments would only tend to postpone the grant of provincial autonomy. He therefore opposed the amendment of Sir Arthur Froom.

Mr. Karandikar (Satara) supported the amendment and said that unless the salt tax was reduced next year no relief should be given to the Bengal Government.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was pressed to a division and lost by 11 against 26 votes.

Mr. Wild (Bombay) remained neutral. The following voted for the amendment:—Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Raja of Digapati, Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Khan Sahib Aman Ali, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Raja Motichand, Mr. Karandikar, and Mr. Vedamurti.

FOR NATION BUILDING

Later, on the motion of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Council agreed to the addition of a rider to the resolution recommending to the Provincial Government that amount released or given to Provincial Governments be mainly devoted to expenditure in the transferred Departments.

Mr. McWatters did not oppose the amendment, but he made it clear that the circumstances differed in each provinces and the Government had no information justifying any partition of sums between the two sides of the provincial Governments. The Government was anxious that as much money as was available should be spent in nation building department, but the Government must approach the matter with caution. "For example, we give nine lakhs to the Central Provinces and so far as I know there are no transferred subjects there." (Laughter).

The amendment of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was carried and the original resolution with this rider was accepted.

On the motion of Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, the Council passed Indian Tariff Bill as passed by the Assembly. Then finally, on the motion of Mr. McWatters, the Stamp Bill and the Income Tax Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly were passed.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

CONFIDENCE IN ZAGHLUL

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER.

CAIRO, March 23.

Usual grandeur marked the opening of Parliament by King Fuad, who was loyally greeted by the crowds *en route*. Lord Allenby looked an imposing figure in his Field-Marshal's uniform. Syed Zaghlul Pasha took his seat in the Chamber amid profound silence.

Prime Minister, Ziwar Pasha, read the speech from the Throne which was frequently applauded. It reiterated the deepest regret at the murder of the late Sirdar and expressed the hope that the perpetrators of the crime would soon receive merited punishment and the Anglo-Egyptian relations again become habitually friendly.

Three cheers were given to the King on the conclusion of the proceedings which passed off without incident.

Following the opening of Parliament by King Fuad, Zaghlul Pasha was elected President of the Chamber by 125 votes to 85.—Reuter.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN EGYPT.

CONTROLLING LAW PROMULGATED.

CAIRO, March 22.

The King has promulgated a law controlling drug traffic which has recently assumed alarming proportions. Three years' imprisonment and a fine of £E.300 are provided for infractions of the law which is now generally applicable.—Reuter.

OIL CONCESSION IN SAKHALIN.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

MOSCOW, March 22.

The Government's case for the cancellation of the Sinclair Oil concession in north Sakhalin was heard yesterday at the Moscow District Court. Counsel for the plaintiff asked the Court to declare the contract null and void and demanded that the company should pay a fine for the breach of the contract and compensation for the alleged loss which resulted from the fact that the company had not begun to develop within the contracted period of year and within the supplementary period granted by the Soviet Government. Counsel declared that the concessionairies at the time of the conclusion of the contract were aware of the Japanese occupation of Sakhalin and consequently the company's plea of *force majeure* was invalid. Moreover, the Soviet authorities, particularly the Soviet Ambassador at China, had given every assistance to the Company's expedition for the exploration of oil at Sakhalin.

Counsel for the defendants denied the assertions of the plaintiff and insisted that the company took all measures to ensure developments, but its efforts were frustrated by external interference. Moreover, the company contended that the contract gave the right to begin development within year, but did not compel it do so. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

BENGAL'S LEAD.

NO MINISTERS WANTED.

COUNCIL REFUSES SALARIES.

DYARCHY DOOMED.

EX-MINISTER VOTES WITH SWARAJISTS

The Ministers' salary was totally refused in the Bengal Council yesterday at 7 p.m. by 69 votes to 63.

Ex-Minister Fazlul Haq voted with his party for total refusal.

CALCUTTA, Mar 23.

The House was full when the Bengal Legislative Council re-assembled to-day and the seats in both the galleries were occupied. A large crowd had also assembled outside the Council Hall, anxiously awaiting to hear the result of the voting on the Ministers' salaries. Prior to that item on the agenda, there were twenty motions of reduction or refusal of various demands but none of them were moved.

Babu Nalini Ranjan Sarkar moved that the demand for Rs. 128,000 under the head "Ministers' Salaries" be reduced by Rs. 127.998. In the course of a lengthy speech he said no advance had been made under Dyarchy. Even the ex-Ministers giving evidence before the Muddiman Committee lamented their lot under Dyarchy. Government was going on arresting young workers and crushing the manhood of the nation. There was no justification for the continuance of Dyarchy. As before, brute force alone still ruled, in all its nakedness. No famine ration would satisfy the politically famished people of Bengal.

Dr. Kumud Shanker Roy said by refusing the pay of Ministers they were giving expression to their condemnation of Dyarchy.

NO GOODWILL WITHOUT EQUALITY.

Mr. Sen Gupta, supporting the motion, referred to the charges levelled against those who voted against the Ministers' pay on the last two occasions. The first charge was in respect of the communal question. So far as the Swarajists were concerned they were not moved by communal or party questions. It had also been said that in attempting to kill Dyarchy they were following an evil genius. It had been further said the policy of obstruction was based on hatred. Swarajists were fighting with the hateful non-co-operation with Indians. All superior services were reserved for men recruited from England. Raw youths with degrees from English universities were put on top of men like Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Roy. There could not be goodwill without equality. It could not be so long as there was race arrogance on the one side and subservience on the other.

Mr. Tracers' said the policy of obstruction would only lead to revolution. Speaking on behalf of the European community, he said they wanted a stable Ministry.

Kumar Shibashekhareshwar Roy supported the motion and said Sawarajists wanted to express no confidence in Ministers.

Mr. Campbell urged that present constitution should not be condemned until more convincing proof was adduced that it was unworkable.

EX- MINISTER'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister, supported the motion and said there was no possibility of framing a Ministry under the prevailing conditions and suggested a confidence of all parties to disarm opposition.

Mr. Villiers said Dyarchy was a test of India's capacity for self-Government. The Europeans would join the Swarajists in killing Dyarchy if in fulness of time it was found wanting and unworkable. But as long as it was not so proved, they were not going to kill it.

Mr. James asked Mr. C. R. Das what result he was seeking by removing Dyarchy. (A voice: Revolution).

Professor S. C. Mukherjee said it was a visionary dream to suppose that by destroying Dyarchy, they would get provincial autonomy.

Dr. Moreno said even when the Labour Party was in power, the Swarajists could not produce any results by their policy of obstruction.—A.P.

A WICKED SYSTEM.

Mr. C. R. Das said the vote that would be cast to-day would be taken by Government as an indication of what the Council thought of Dyarchy. He wanted to destroy that system because the Swaraj party wanted a system which could be worked with success. The present system was wicked and as honourable men they should have nothing to do with it.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, replying, said he had endeavoured to find even one small reason why Mr. Huq had changed his mind since February 17. The only reason was, perhaps, the old saying that those whom the gods love die young. Mr. Huq's only reason for doing away with Dyarchy now was that he loved it so much. If the salaries of Ministers were refused they would ask the Government of India to retransfer the transferred departments to Government.

The motion was put and carried amid deafening cheers.

NO COUNCIL SECRETARIES EITHER.

Sir Hugh Stephenson next withdrew the demand for Rs. 48,000 for the salaries of the Council Secretaries and the original demand of Rs. 9,617,800 for general administration as amended by making a reduction of Rs. 218,000 was carried.

The Council then adjourned.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

MR. BRIDGEMAN'S DEFENCE.

LEAFIELD, March 22.

Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of Admiralty, speaking at Plymouth said he thought the position abroad was rather more hopeful. There seemed to be some chance that the suspicion which existed between nations might be allayed and there was an opportunity for the British Government to play a very honourable and noble part in allaying those suspicions. The greatest factor for peace, in his opinion, was not only the harmony of different great States making up the British Empire, but also security which the British navy afforded. He thought vast majority of people of this country held the view that it was the duty of Government to maintain at least the one power standard.

Security on the seas was absolutely more important to us than any other country and the only way to secure it was by maintaining a fleet sufficiently strong to defend ourselves against any enemy. Defending the Singapore proposal Mr. Bridgeman said we had no dock in the East capable of taking first class battleships. Let those who objected to it come out in their true colours and say they did not want a fleet at all. If Britain had a fleet surely it was the depth of stupidity not to take measures to allow that fleet to be efficient in waters in which it was going to operate. It was only mischief makers who pretended that there was any menace to Japan.—B.O.W.

C.-IN-C'S HEALTH.

DELHI, March 23.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's general condition is satisfactory on the whole, but some abdominal symptoms still persist.—A. P.

SECURITY PROBLEM.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 22.

A fresh development in the security problem is marked by the week-end visit of M. Deuceriau to Paris after conversations with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin, it is understood, in order to explain fully to M. Herriot certain aspects of the British policy which do not seem to have been fully grasped at Paris. It is regarded as possible, says the 'Observer's' diplomatic correspondent, that the Conference may be held to see if the German suggestions for a security Pact may serve as the basis of arrangement, but it is not the case as has been reported, that France and Britain are now drafting an answer to Berlin. It is more probable that after the Anglo-French exchange of views there may be Anglo-German and possibly Franco-German exchanges of views and if any common measure emerges a Conference will be the most likely means of formulating the results. Meanwhile doubt is cast on the Paris report that Germany is prepared to seek unconditional admission to the Leaue of Nations by the fact that Dr. Stresemann in a speech at Berlin yesterday after referring to the possibility of a Polish-Russian conflict and possible participation of France, declared that Germany's disarmament prevented her from seeking membership of the League unless she is exempted from the obligations of article sixteen.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S OFFER TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent telegraphs that Sgr. Mussolini recently dramatically intervened in the security imbroglio and offered Britain a treaty of alliance to the exclusion of France, but Mr. Chamberlain communicated the offer to France.—Reuter.

"MEMBER FOR INDIA," GAGGED.

MR. SAKLATVALA IN PARLIAMENT.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, member of the British legislature, is making a reputation not only for "questions" but for frequent speeches. The speeches are listened to, on the whole, with the amused politeness of the well-trained public schoolboy. Occasionally, the wild desire to "rag" breaks the tradition of restraint and a gibe or an interruption enlivens the proceedings. Not often, however. The latest incident was an example, not of intolerance by the House, but of the use of Parliamentary procedure by a speaker to keep Mr. Saklatvala from talking at all.

A motion regarding what is called "Subversive Propaganda (in Great Britain and the Empire) was introduced to the House of Commons on 3rd March by Mr. Peto, as follows:—"That this House strongly condemns the revolutionary propaganda which is being carried on in Great Britain and the Empire by Communists and others and will support the Government in any action necessary to suppress it." The important words "and others" gave this resolution a wider interest than the prospective scarifying of Communists would alone have secured. The wording is another proof of the fact, strongly emphasised by the Swarajists, that those who tolerate the persecution of others stand in danger of a similar persecution themselves. No body of advanced thinkers is safe from the operations of "special legislation" directed against propaganda. As it is the function of all propaganda to overthrow something or other, all propaganda can be made out to be subversive

Misrepresentations About India.

Another new Tory member seconded the motion, and applied his arguments largely to India and to what he called "propaganda subversive of British ideals in India." The claim of this gentleman to advocate the suppression of free speech in England is that he has "lived a great many years in India." It is only fair to him to say that, if he had his way, he would suppress even more thoroughly in India than in England. Sir Frank Nelson said that "probably 70 per cent. of the population is of the illiterate type of agricultural labourer—easy to bribe, easy to lead and easy to mislead." This was not, as one may suppose, an explanation of the great success of British rule: but an argument to explain why a certain type of propaganda flourishes,—one example given was the propaganda of Mr. M. N. Roy, referred to as D. M. Roy. Sir Frank said he fomented revolution in India, "with the result that four of *his paid agents* have been sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment."

Further misrepresentations by this ex-member of the Legislative Council of Bombay plainly called for a reply by the one member qualified to answer them, both as an Indian and as a Communist,—that is to say, Mr. Saklatvala. But proper procedure first required the Labour amendment to be moved. Mr. Scurr moved to leave out words after "House" and add "recognising that the ordinary process of Law is sufficient to deal with acts of violence, declines to assent to any proposals which would prevent any subject of the British Crown in any part of the Empire from advocating any political or economic change; declares that freedom of speech is the inalienable right of every British subject; and holds that the rapid and sympathetic redress of grievances is the method whereby violence in deed and propaganda is rendered useless".

Mr. Thurtle M.P. for Ghoreditch had some good things to say about India and some sensible advice to give to those inclined to tolerate measures of repression, not only future and contemplated measures, but "measures such as those which have been introduced in India." "If the Communist party of Great Britain likes to propagate ridiculous doctrines, let us give them plenty of scope—"

"Mr. Jack Jones: And rope!"

"Mr. Thurtle: Let us give them enough rope to hang themselves and let us trust to the good sense of the British people to see the errors and the fallacies of their doctrines. If we do that, we shall be on very much safer ground than by attempting any kind of oppression."

Talking Out.

Having made his necessary disclaimer of Communism, the Official Labour seconder of course consumed his necessary time—during which Mr. Saklatvala had the privilege of waiting and keeping silent.

Then another "spender of long years in India," Wardlaw Milne, the member for Kid (Kidderminster), must go at length into reasons for suppressing the people of England as his friends have suppressed the people of India. Then Mr. Wheatley had to give another official Labour speech, which—good as it was, drove the chance of the only Indian in Parliament further towards the fatal 11-15 p.m. Then up gets the Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton). He revealed his purpose of talking out any possibility of Mr. Saklatvala replying about Communists Indian or British, or indeed about anything whatever in that debate. He was evidently supported by an interjection of the pacifist Labour official Beckett who helped his Lordship over one of his frequent difficulties.

Mr. Beckett: I asked if this was done by both the members of the Communist party. (The expected laughter, which greets this "chestnut" at Mr. Beckett's meetings, singularly failed Beckett, whose six supporters in the No More War crusade were backed to my knowledge by more than two communists.) But Earl Winterton is a gentleman, he is grateful to all allies, and would he polite even to a rat.

Earl Winterton: Well, the number is not large. There are probably not more than 3,000 or 4,000 members in the country. . . . There is good ground for hope that this movement is going backward rather than forward."

A very fine reason for special legislation to suppress it!

The speaker had given a hint, during an interruption, that "the time was so limited that we cannot get in another speaker if there were constant interruption." Earl Winterton went on, knew of the limited time,—yet spoke till shortly before 11 o'clock. Nevertheless at 1 minute to 11, which left him about a quarter of an hour's grace. Mr. Saklatvala rose. He said: "After all the tall talk about free speech, the House I think will show some indulgence to its own only Communist Member and to its only Indian member in exposing many of the one-sided arguments and so-called facts put forward by speakers opposite. I must say, Mr. Speaker, that again there is a tendency—Mr. G. Peto (the mover of the resolution) moved "That the question be now put." (That is to say, he moved "The Closure", or "Gag", to prevent the only Indian and only Communist in the House replying to his fabrications and fallacies). The "question" (sounds like the old phraseology of torture) was then put, and the coercion resolution was passed by 233 to 109.

However, it seems that in their hurry to suppress free speech, these jovial blighters gummed things up. They substituted a different Teller for one they had named to the Speaker, so the speaker had to declared the Debate adjourned!

However, I understand that the Constitutional procedure of the Mother of Parliaments will still in all probability exclude Mr. Saklatvala, the sole representative of the impeached party, from any share in the Debate

GERMAN PRESIDENCY

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED

LUDENDORFFA CANDIDATE.

BERLIN, Mar. 23.

Seven candidates representing all groups from the Fascists to Communists will now definitely compete in the first ballot for the Presidency of Germany, which is to be held on 29th March. They include Von Ludendorff who stepped into the lists at the last moment as the champion of the Fascists. There are, however, only three serious candidates namely ex-Minister Jarres, representing the combined right parties with the exception of the Bavarian Catholics for whom the Bavarian Premier, Dr. Held, is standing. Dr. Marx representing the Centre party and the ex-Prussian Premier, Braun, representing the Socialists. The latter party have been criticised for running a candidate of their own instead of supporting Dr. Marx as the candidate of the Weimar Coalition, but this would have meant splitting the Socialist vote with possible strengthening of the Communists.

The candidatures of Von Ludendorff and Dr Held weaken the chances of Jarres, whose manifesto is signed by the reactionaries Hindenburg, Von der Goltz and Von Tirpitz although Jerres himself denies that he is fighting for the restoration of the Hohenzollerns. Hence a second ballot on the 26th April is most likely.

It is noteworthy that this is the first popular election for the President of Germany, for the late President Elbert was appointed by the Weimar Assembly. Suffrage is practically universal, both men and women being entitled to vote at the age of twenty.—Reuter.

ANCHOR LINER RUNS ASHORE

PASSENGERS LAND SAFELY.

PORT SUDAN, Mar. 23.

The Anchor Line "Massilia" has run ashore on Wingate Reef off Port Sudan. Tugs have proceeded to take off her passengers.

The vessel has eighteen feet of water in Number One hold and in Number Two hold the bildge has sprung a leak, but the inrush of water is under control. The weather is fine. The British divers will examine the vessel before attempting to take her oc. All passengers have safely landed.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEW C.-IN-C.

EX-SOLDIERS' MIXED REGRET.

SYDNEY, Mar. 23.

General satisfaction is expressed here at Field-Marshall Birdwood's appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, but it is somewhat tempered with regret, especially on the part of the ex-soldiers, that he has not been given reversion to the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth in connection with which his name has, of late, been frequently mentioned.—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN AT LEGHORN.

LEAFIELD, March 22.

King George and Queen Mary went abroad the yacht "Victoria and Albert" starting from Genoa on their cruise yesterday morning. The yacht was preceded by the British destroyers "Vampire" and "Vendetta." Their Majesties arrived late last evening at Leghorn where the British Consul went aboard and greeted them. The yacht was still at Leghorn to-day. The present port of call has not been disclosed.—B.O.W.

EARL OF YPRES IMPROVING.

LONDON, March 23.

Condition of the Earl of Ypres has shown gradual improvement during past two days.—Reuter.

CONDITION OF EARL OF YPRES.

LEAFIELD, March 22.

This afternoon it is stated that the slight improvement of yesterday in the condition of Earl of Ypres is maintained.—B.O.W.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

CORPORATION'S GRANT TO OFFICERS.

A BOISTEROUS MEETING.

The meeting of the Municipal Corporation which was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, was a very boisterous one, particularly when the question of granting special pensions to two Municipal officers came up for discussion. The Commissioner had not made the original recommendation, as he should have under the Municipal Act, but the Standing Committee had asked the Corporation to grant the additional amounts. Mr. Tairsee stoutly opposed this extra pension on the ground that no special case was made out for them. Mr. P. J. Marzaban as usual advised the Corporation not to make a "sectional" question of the whole matter, in spite of the fact that Mr. Dabholker and Mr. Shivadas Chapsey had supported the claims of the two officers. The discussion was long and sometimes very heated and when a poll was demanded twice on the two amendments there was much noise in the Hall, owing to the brisk canvassing that was going on. Ultimately the Corporation granted the extra two thousand to these officers.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner asking that Dr. S. C. Hormusji, Frst Assistant to Health Officer and Dr. K. B. Shroff, Second Senior Assistant to the Health Offifficer, be given a special pension of Rs. 2,000 each per year, in addition to their usual pension of about Rs. 5,000 per year. The Chief Accountant was of the opinion that the additional pension could not be granted to these officers as very high responsibilities were not attached to their posts. Continuing the Commissioner wrote:

"It is clearly necessary that in dealing with such cases the Corporation, however much it may desire to reward the faithful services of officers, should consider each case very carefully before taking the action suggested. It is somewhat invidious to differentiate between two trusted officers such as Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji and Dr. K. B. Shroff, but in my opinion it is necessary to do so in this case. Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji as last Senior Assistant to the Health Officer, has held a post and performed duties in importance on a par with those of the Assessor and Collector, and I have no hesitation in recommending that that post should be declared a qualifying post by the Corporation for the purposes of this Section and that Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji should be given the additional pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum. It will be recollected that he has, on more than one occasion, performed with the greatest credit the responsible duties of the Executive Health Officer. The post of 2nd Senior Assistant to the Health Officer is now to be abolished and I do not consider there is a case for regarding it as of sufficient importance to warrant its inclusion in the same category as that of the Chief Accountant and the Assessor and Collector."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee Dr. Hormusji and Dr. Shroff be granted an additional pension of Rs. 2,000 per year. He said the first had served the Corporation for nearly 29 years and had earned the economies of many Health Officers. The same might be said of Dr. Shroff.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

MR. TAIRSEE'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposing the grant of the good service pension said these officers would draw the usual pension of Rs. 5,000 per year, and he did not see any reason for putting these posts in a special category. Only a few posts were put in a special category and not all as was now desired. The Commissioner had to recommend a person for a special pension and in this case he had not, and the Standing Committee had almost forced the hands of the Commissioner. Mr Byramji had not at all mentioned why the Commissioner had opposed the grant of these special pensions.

Mr. Byramji:—The Commissioner does not oppose it!

Mr. Tairsee said the Commissioner had said in his letter that he did not recommend Dr. Shroff for a special pension. He wanted the Chief Accountant's letter to be read out to the House, where the Accountant had written that the pension was meant for posts of high responsibility and these two posts did not come under that class. The Chief Accountant said:

(1) The additional pension with a maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum is intended for posts to which high responsibilities are attached. (2) The posts which the Corporation can add to the list in para. 1 under powers contained in para. 3 must be of such high responsibilities. (3) The grant of such additional pension to any individual officer depends. (i) on his holding an appointment mentioned in para. 1 or (ii) on his holding an appointment which has been added to the list of officers in para. 1 by the Corporation under powers in para. 3, and (iii) on his services in such appointments being considered specially meritorious.

But these two officers had not done any meritorious or extra-meritorious work to deserve any special pension. These recommendations were merely made to "khatau" their officers. The Standing Committee had asked them to create special posts for these persons and he asked them whether they were now going to do so. He moved an amendment that a special pension of Rs. 1000 per year. He asked them not to consider the personality of these two officers in deciding the question.

Mr. B. T. Desai, seconding, said the Corporation were not informed of the special meritorious services rendered by these officers, and without that they were not able to come to any conclusion.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration and report, as no case was yet made out for special pension.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said when Dr. Shroff was in charge of the Malaria department many complaints were made to the Corporation about him and a special Committee was appointed to enquire into those complaints.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, supported the proposition, as he said they were honest officers and the Corporation must encourage them.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said there was no harm in granting the pension as Dr. Sorab had spent quarter of a century in the service of the Corporation and he was not going to live for a hundred years more.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said they should grant the special pension, as they had served the Municipality for a long time.

The Commissioner said he had discussed the question many times with the Chief Accountant and his considered views were embodied in his letter and he could not make his position clearer than that. He thought there was nothing to prevent the Standing Committee from granting the pension.

AMENDMENTS LOST

The amendments were then put to vote and rejected, the original motion being passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

KASHELI BRIDGE.

EMBANKMENT SUBSIDES

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Monday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner about the sinking of the Kasheli Bridge. He wrote:

"The portion of the embankment from the South Kasheli Bridge, southwards for a distance of about 1,000 ft. is constructed over very bad ground the subsoil of which is semi-fluid for a depth of nearly 30 ft. The embankment is designed to slope upwards to the Bridge at a 1 in 40 gradient to carry the 72" pipes and the Municipal tramway from the level portion of the pipe track which is about 10 ft. above ground level, to the roadway on the bridge which is about 25 ft. above ground level. The length of the low embankment not exceeding 10 ft. in height has given no trouble; but the high portion which extends dto 25 feet in height has begun to subside seriously. Three extensive subsidences have taken place, viz:—the first on 12th February 1925, the second on 25th February 1925 and the last on 9th March 1925. These varied in length from 200 ft. to 350 ft. and in depth from 6 to 10 ft. All of them occurred within 650 feet of No. 1 pier, South Kasheli Bridge. After the last subsidence it was discovered that the two columns of No. 1 Pier, South Kasheli Bridge, had been tilted over slightly. The west column to the extent of nearly 4" at the top and the east column to the extent of nearly 2" at the top.

"Immediate measures had to be taken to prevent this going any further and if possible to return them to their original position.

Measures have also to be taken at once to support the 72" pipes over this Section of the embankment as it is evident that the bank will not consolidate sufficiently to support the pipes for a long time to come. The work was started the following day. 700 men are engaged on it and it is well in hand and the columns of the pier are returning to their original vertical position. The bank will then be built up from time to time as it consolidates to the levels originally planned. This may possibly take three years. Meanwhile the 72" pipes laid on the bridge will need to be joined to those laid on the embankment some 15 ft. below, and whatever means are employed to effect this, the work will have to be finished by the middle of May, that is to say with 8 weeks from to-day. The best plan to adopt is that of supporting the pipes on pipes driven through the soft sub-soil down to rock level. Three materials for the piles may be considered viz., reinforced concrete, timber and steel.

The Commissioner said he had got offers for driving steel piles, the one from Braithwaite and Company, being the lowest. He proposed giving them the work, as it was essential that it should be done as quickly as possible.

There was a great deal of discussion as to who was responsible for this, and whether such an eventuality could not have been foreseen. Ultimately, the Commissioner was authorised to proceed with the work, and a sub-committee was appointed to go further into the whole matter.

The Committee then considered the sub-committee's report regarding the appointment of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons as Municipal Brokers. As the majority of members wanted to discuss the matter *in camera* the Press representatives were asked to leave the meeting.

TAXATION COMMITTEE GOES TO SHILLONG.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee left Calcutta to-day for Shillong and will return on March 28th. They will remain till April 3rd and then proceed to Rangoon.—(A. P.)

Official and Personal.

Mrs. E. C. Hodgkinson and Mr. R. M. Chinoy have been nominated by the Government to serve on the Municipal Standing Committee.

Sir Charles Innes, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, leaves Delhi on a short tour to Bombay on 30th March and returns back to Delhi on 4th April.

MONKEY FOR GANESH

AMATEUR'S EFFORT.

MR. RANGACHARIAR ON SERVICES BILL.

DELHI, March 23.

"We have a saying in the South that the amateur set to work to carve a figure of Ganesh, the lucky God. His efforts ended in carving the figure of a monkey. That is the thought which came uppermost when you asked the question", said Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., in response to the request of the Associated Press representative for his views on the Government of India Services Bill recently introduced by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords. He continued, "When early in 1922 the then Assembly proud of its achievements unanimously adopted Mr. Ginwala's resolution recommending that such steps as might be taken may be immediately taken to abolish distinction between votable and non-votable items in the budget and to submit the whole of the budget to the vote of the Assembly it could have little dreamt that the scope of distinction would have been extended and re-inforced in the manner it has been done to-day. The Government of India of the day was willing to give that recommendation a trial and, it would be remembered, that it was elicited at that time that they were unable to do so on account of th advice of the law officers of the Crown in England when again the House on 11th February, 1922 adopted with the consent of the then Home Member a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that enquiries without delay be inaugurated to give further effect to the declaration of August 20, 1917 in the direction of increased recruitments of Indians in all India services and also that steps be taken to provide in India such educational facilities as would enable Indians to enter technical services in large numbers than is at present possible, it could have least expected that the resolution would result in a Lee Commission ending in this draft bill. When again ministers complained that their control over the Services was insufficient and that methods of recruitment and control of the services are incompatible with the situation created by the Reforms and possibilities of their further developments they could have little expected that this excusive prominence would be given to alleged discontent and feelings of insecurity among the Services, both as to the terms of pay and pensions and as to general prospects as has been done now. There are two important factors which have operated to affect the services and legislatures and ministers. There is a natural difference between the points of view of the permanent services and ministers in regard to the questions of policy. They represent different schools of thought, one bureaucratic and the other popular. The second factor is under the constitution the ministers feel that the services can look to a higher power for enforcement of their views in cases of difference and the Ministers' authority is undermined. Friction and mutual distrust are the result. The present organisation of the services came into existence when admittedly the centre of political gravity was outside India and when the services took a leading part in shaping the policies. Those conditions have changed and are bound to change if the Reforms are to be a reality. The question of the services is inseparably connected with the question of constitutional development. While no one can reasonably deny security on the question of safeguarding the rights and interests of the services in the future constitution of India, you cannot separate that question alone and deal with it as they have done. The solution now attempted on one side of the problem ignoring the other side altogether is neither reasonable nor effective and is bound to create great discontent. Distrust of the legislatures of the country by making even pay allowances, not to speak of the pensions, non-votable is a most regrettable departure from any known principles of responsible Government. The very idea puts the services in conflict with the legislatures and generates feelings of mutual distrust and antagonism—a state of affairs to be deeply deplored. One cannot express entire disapproval of this partial and injurious treatment of this question. All I can say is this. The move is neither in permanent interests of the services themselves, nor in the interests of good Government of the country. The bill extends the scope of non-votability to ten persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Governor to the superior services of posts and it further enlarges the scope of salaries and pensions as including payments to dependants of gratuities and allowances and contributions. It also retains full powers in the Secretary of State for India in Council, notwithstanding any delegation of rule making powers to the Government of India or local Governments. The centre of gravity is sought to be confirmed, as at present, outside India.

6TH ANNIVERSARY OF FASCISMO.

CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT ITALY.

ROME, March 22.

The sixth anniversary of the foundation of Fascismo was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the country. There were imposing mass meetings everywhere in the most orderly manner. Over six thousand Blackshirts assembled in Augusteum Auditorium of Rome and marched along beflagged thoroughfares to the Foreign Ministry where Sgr. Mussolini made his first public appearance since his illness. The Premier after giving the ancient Roman salute addressed a few electrifying words and in a thounderous voice asked if he could rely on his hearers. One hundred and fifty thousand throats roared 'Viva Mussolini'.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

BUSY DAY IN MADRAS.

LATE MR. S. K. IYENGAR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

MADRAS, March 22.

Mahatma Gandhi had a crowded programme to-day. In the morning he addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Social Service League. In the afternoon he attended a ladies' meeting where there was spinning display and competition and distribution of prizes.

He then unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. S. Kasturirnga Iyengar, the late editor of the "Hindu", at the "Hindu" Office. In the evening he addressed a crowded public meeting at the Triplicane Beach and afterwards received an address from the Madras Inter-Hostel Debating Society at the Gokhale Hall. Mahatma Gandhi also addressed to-day the labourers of Madras and visited the Cosmopolitan Club.—A. P.

"TIMES" AND "HINDU"

Mr. Gandhi unveiled the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's portrait at the offices of the "Hindu" last evening and paid a glowing tribute to the level of perfection in Indian journalism which the late Mr. Iyengar had gained for the "Hindu". He thought that as an Editor Mr. Iyengar had occupied in Madras an equal position to the Editor of the London "Times" and everyone in India to-day wanted to know what the "Hindu" has to say on important questions of the day. A courteous critic, Mr. Iyengar was also one of the most fearless critics of the Government. The journalist's peculiar functions was to read the mind of the country and give a definite and fearless expression to that mind and Mr. Gandhi thought that Mr. Iyengar was almost unrivalled in this quality of his. One thing he noticed about the "Hindu" was that its news columns satisfied the ambition of the most voracious reader. It had acquired a prestige which was all its own and the speaker hoped that the present management and editorial staff would continue to follow the best traditions. He added that the best way of glorifying one's inheritance was not merely to keep it intact, but to add to it. There was a new class of readers rapidly rising in India which required a different character of thought, deed and perhaps even different character of news. This fact had to be recognised. The rising class was derived from the masses and if the journalists wanted to penetrate the hearts of these great masses of people who had not hitherto been served by journalists then he thought they would have to strike a new and different line. Journalism had a distinct place in formulating and expressing public opinion and would still have to play a most important part in shaping India's destiny. Journalism, to be useful and serviceable to the country, would take its place only when it became unselfish and when it devoted its best for the services of the country and whatever happened to the editors or journal itself they would express the views of the country irrespective of consequences.

MR. SASTRI'S TRIBUTE.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who presided, heartily concurred with Mr. Gandhi, in the unstinted estimate given of Mr. Iyengar's work. He had differed with Mr. Iyengar on several occasions, but his differences with the journalist when they came to the surface were differences rather of degree and emphasis than of general out-look. However, sharply one might have differed from the policy of the "Hindu" occasionally, there was none who could to-day dispute the standard and position of primacy amongst newspapers the "Hindu" had achieved. Mr. Iyengar, continued Mr. Sastri, dwelt in the thickest of controversies in the greater part of his journalistic life but never had the speaker wavered in his appreciation of the spirit, manliness and unswerving courage with which Mr. Iyengar kept up the fight for the country. The speaker also observed that Mr. Iyengar made the paper the most brilliant, enterprising and the most successful Indian-conducted newspaper in the country.

NEED OF REFORMING HINDU SOCIETY.

MADRAS, March

Addressing a large gathering at Triplicane Beach this evening Mr. Gandhi referred to the prevalent social evils and the consequent friction between the various sections of the Hindu community in this presidency. He recounted the results of his recent visit to several centres in regard to caste prejudices and held that wherever he went enlightened public opinion strengthened his conviction that with steady and general awakening of the masses which now yearned for perfect freedom of thought and action untouchability would have no place in the social life of the country. With reference to the conditions in Malabar generally and Vaikom in particular where touching scenes were enacted against the Tyranny of the caste by the systematic campaign of Satyagraha he fully agreed with the point of view of the so-called depressed classes and strongly appealed to Tamil Nadu for a sympathetic study of the question. He held that it was un-Brahminical to try and maintain shameless customs such as unapproachability in the name of the Hindu religion and it was time in view of the growing consciousness of national life that the Hindu society was reformed. He then dealt with the message of Charka and Khaddar at great length.

Later in the evening Mr. Gandhi received an address from the Madras Inter-Hostel Debating Society at the Gokhale Hall. Replying to the address Mr. Gandhi said that the ideal of students' life should be not only to study Shakespere and Milton, but the student must continuously use his faculty of observation. He made a fervent appeal for the use of the spinning wheel and Khaddar.

OUR DELHI LETTER.

RIOT AGAIN

ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 19.

Riots again broke out into the city on Monday. The trouble originated in a duel of words between the supporters of two rival candidates, both Hindus, for Municipal seats. One of the candidates had a few Muslim supporters. Between these and some Hindu supporters of the rival candidates arose a dispute about the merits of the two candidates. Heat was imported in the discussion, and soon they lost their heads. Blows were exchanged and *lathis* were freely used. During the settlement of argument by brute force about 23 persons were wounded., one of them shortly after removal to hospital succumbed to his injuries. So far it was a case of election rowdyism, and with the arrival of the police things quieted down. But meanwhile panic seized the people and they went to sleep in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion. And the rowdy elements of both the communities began to prepare to exploit the occasion for their diabolical ends. Stray wanderers, including a few students were molested here and there, but there was no general display of hatred between the two communities. Every one thought that the matters had ended.

SECOND FRACAS.

Tuesday did not begin well. A story got current that bones had been thrown into a temple on Queen's road. This inflamed the orthodox Hindus, but it is said, they restrained themselves and reported the matter to the police. But in the afternoon the body of the Musalman, who had died in the previous day's affray was taken out for burial in a procession. The corpse was taken out via Naya bans, a strong Hindu quarter despite the advice of several Muslim gentlemen. In fact these good Muslims, it is stated, having failed to dissuade the processionists from avoiding the route, boycotted the procession. Hardly had the processionists advanced a few yards when they came in collision with certain Hindus and a free fight ensued in which a score of people were wounded There are two versions. The Muslims' version is that the corpse was stoned by an unknown man, and that inflamed the Muslims, while the Hindu version is that on seeing the funeral procession which consisted of about 150 men, shopkeepers at once closed down their shops. But the few shop-keepers who had not closed their shops, were provoked into a quarrel by some of the rowdies of the processionists, and that led to an affray, in which brick-bats were copiously used. The police arrived and dispersed the crowds, but not before several heads were broken. Stray assaults also occurred in other parts of the city. A goldsmith on his way home was assaulted, by a few rowdies and robbed of his bag. A rice shop was also looted.

Police is now active, and there is little fear of fresh trouble. But had the police taken precautionary measures a bit earlier yesterday's riot might have been avoided. Pickets ought to have continued on Tuesday after Monday's riot in the disturbed area. The police ought to have escorted the funeral procession. This does not seem to have been done. It was a mistake on the part of the police to have not treated the first day's affray more seriously. Now the Chief Commissioner has prohibited the carrying of lathis for a month, and forbidden the people to make collections of brick-bats. The police are making their enquiries and arrests will be made.

But meanwhile the duty of the sister communities is clear. They must not shield the culprits who promote these riots. They must give them no quarter They must be exposed and handed over to the authorities. Unless and until we are rid of these rowdies, there is no knowing when another disturbance may occur. We are at present sitting on a volcano and there is every fear that it may explode at any moment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The electors who went to polls have made their choice of the new members of the Delhi Municipal Committee. Many of the members elected are essentially conservative. Some of them belong to the order of Rai Saiibs and Rao Bahadurs. Only two Congress candidates have gone in. Mr. Asaf Ali who has been waging many a battle for the cause of the people in the last Municipality, has fortunately been returned. Mr. Pyarelal and Mr. Lachmandas, the two successful Congress candidates, are also expected to put some life in the city administration, but considering the strong conservative element they are surrounded with their task of nation building will not be an easy job. The city is, for the present, doomed.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The Delhi Council of women has voted in favour of raising the age of consent which for the last thirty-five years has stood at 12. Dr. Gour's bill raises the age at 14. The Select Committee which examined the bill unfortunately while agreeing to raise the age of consent to 14 in case of strangers, has recommended a lower limit of 13 years in the case of husband. But the Council of Delhi women, knowing the evils of too early sexual intercourse has recommended the raising of age of consent to 16. It is a wellcome sign of the times that the enlightened women of Delhi should take interest in this matter and demand reform. The Legislative Assembly while considering the measure must give serious consideration to the view of the women.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BY INCHES.

Delhi is going to have free and compulsory primary education, but only by inches. At present out of 14,500 boys of school-going age only about 4,350 attend schools. About 10,000 grow up in absolute ignorance without enjoying the pleasure of reading and writing. A state of affairs such as this requires full measure of reforms. But it has been decided by our educationists to introduce compulsory education only in two wards as in experimental measure. It will be applicable only to boys. The girls, amongst whom illiteracy is more widely spread, will not be touched. That means, the glorious times when every child of school-going age, whatever be its sex, will be at school is yet far distant.

Delhi has been invaded by 'books in breaches.' Hundreds of students have come to the city from different parts of the country. Even from such far off places as Bombay, and Hyderabad, Deccan, to appear for the Matriculation Examination. About 3,178 candidates are appearing for the tests, as compared with about 2,000 last year, and 1,000 year before last. About 33 girls are also appearing for the Examination.

TIBBI CONFERENCE.

Tibbi conference was held here under the presidency of the Maharaja of Dumraon who made a few valuable suggestions to the assembly for the advancement of Swadeshi, medicine. One of his tips was that a special course in Ayurvedic and Unani Tib should be adopted to teach the students all about the recent developments made in the medical science in Europe. His next suggestion was that a special search of the Indian plants having medical effects should be made by the Vaids and the Hakims so as to utilise the medical products of our country. The Maharaja further suggested that such of the prescriptions as do not find place in the prescribed books of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi and are within the knowledge of various scientific men should be collected with all possible efforts and after due experiment should be entered in the Vedic and Unani Pharmacopia so that the hidden treasures of Tib might be within the knowledge of all and remove in a better the affliction of suffering humanity.

Delhi is going to have a branch of the Inter Orational Council of Women. A preliminary meeting was held for the purpose the other day. Col. Crawford, who was one of the speakers on the occasion, urged the abolition of purdah which he opined was not compatible with female franchise. Mr. Joshi, was another speaker of the evening, who lamented that India was the only country where women were working undergrounds. Mr. Chatterjea told of the tribulation of purdah and urged for the removal of the veil. The members will meet on 18th instant when office bearers will be elected.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION.

SIR GANGA RAM'S ENTERPRISE.

LAHORE, March 22.

Benala Khurd, a small town, 70 miles south-west of Lahore, situated on the lower Bari Doab canal, was the scene of an imposing and brilliant function to-day. It was the opening ceremony by the Governor of the Punjab of the Hydro-Electric Power station installed by Sir Ganga Ram of Lahore on the lower Bari Doab canal at a cost of nearly thirty lakhs of rupees. A large and distinguished party of engineers, North-Western Railway officials, high officials of the Punjab Government and some prominent citizens of Lahore went to Benala Khurd in a special train from Lahore. After His Excellency and Lady Hailey and all the guests had reached the power station and taken their seats under the shamiana specially erected for the purpose Sir Ganga Ram gave a detailed history of the whole enterprise. He said that such enterprise was not quite common in this country indeed he did not know if any hydro-electric works on six feet fall existed anywhere in the world.

His Excellency then said:—They had before them in that work a high achievement of scientific skill reflecting the greatest credit on all who were responsible for its execution for it would bring magic gift of water to a great area of dry and thirsty land which at one time seemed destined to lie for ever beyond the reach of irrigation. He hailed it as a proof that there were in India to-day men who possessed that combination of imagination, determination and executive capacity which had built up the prosperity of the West and which they hoped might under Providence transfer also the face of the East. The Governor concluded his address by saying that Sir Ganga Ram's success was a source of blessing to thousands of his fellowmen.

The Governor then opened the gate of the power station and set the first turbine in motion. The whole party then motored to the pumping station at a distance of 6 miles by the canal bank where after inspecting pumping of water ten feet high by hydro-electric power the party returned to the special train and reached Lahore in the evening.—A. P.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have published the draft of "The Protection of Children" Bill. The advantages of the (draft) Bill are so wide and numerous that even a small boy possessing some reason will admit the good of it. The one point which attracts my—as well as any other reader's who might have read it—attention is the use of the word "young person" made in the draft Bill after the word "child." The latter is defined as one "apparently under 7 years of age" and but regarding the former, nothing is put down. The limits of youth generally depend upon the surrounding circumstances, and the climate of the place always differ. In India, we call a person from the age of 15 to 25, a young person; in England the figures change. They may be from 20 to 30 or more. I know that as far as the Bill is concerned, one has nothing to do with England etc. But certainly we all are anxious as to what the limit of youth is to be under the Bill.—Yours, etc.,

N. GHAFURKHAN.

44, Karwar Street, Bombay.

THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The debate on the Rent Act Bill in the Legislative Council Meeting last Monday was barren of results and the tenants of Bombay especially those occupying non-residential premises are sorely disappointed and greatly exasperated by the ruling of the President the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and the hollow pleas put forward by the Hon. the General Member Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in vindication of his violation of a plighted troth. It is a pity that Sir Ibrahim could not see the inconsistency of his position. When Mr. V. A. Dabholker raised a point of order and said that the Bill was defective as the preamble did not refer to the previous amendment, the President unceremoniously brushed aside his objection (fortified as he was, he said, with the opinion of the Advocate-General) on the ground that such flimsy technical objections did not weigh with him, and then within less than an hour himself ruled Mr. Nariman's amendment out of order on equally flimsy technical grounds.

The Hon. the General Member Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has violated the promise he made at Poona. In trying to induce Mr. K. F. Nariman to withdraw his Rent Bill during the last Poona Session of the Council, Mr. Cowasji said that he would bring in a Bill satisfactory to both the landlords and tenants. He has failed to carry out his promise. He has brought forward a bill which, while it has not given the slightest satisfaction to the tenants as regards a single provision thereof, has been generous beyond measure so far as the landlords are concerned. Every provision of the Bill is in favour of the landlords. The greatest defect of the Bill, of course, is the omission to give protection to the tenants of non-residential premises. Mr. Cowasji says he had never promised to give protection to this class of tenants and that Mr. Nariman himself had made no reference to them in his own Bill. This kind of sophistry will not serve Mr. Cowasji's purpose. It was not necessary for him to make an explicit promise that he would protect the tenants of non-residential premises. Ipso facto, it was included in the general promise he made in Poona that he would bring in a bill satisfactory both to landlords and the tenants, for he must have known that nothing was more ardently desired by the majority of the tenants of Bombay and also by Mr. Nariman himself than that Mr. Cowasji should give protection to the tenants of both residential and non-residential premises. And as regards his contention that Mr. Nariman himself had not asked for protection of such premises, few people could be expected to know better than Mr. Cowasji himself the reason for the same, viz., that Mr. Addyman's motion for leave to introduce his bill for giving protection to non-residential premises was rejected and according to the rules of the Council six months should expire before anyone could bring in a Bill with a similar object. Mr. Cowasji twitted Mr. Nariman for the imperfections and defects of the Bill which the latter had brought forward at the last Session of the Council in Poona, as if his own handiwork full of inconsistencies, inequalities and injsutices, just submitted to the Select Committee, were a paragon of perfection. The travesty of a Bill with which the Parsi aristocrat mocked the Councillors assembled in solemn conclave in the Town Hall the other day contains provisions which must have afforded infinite food for amusement to the more thoughtful members of the Council. No protection to non-residential premises, none even to residential premises with a monthly rental higher than Rs. 85, increases of 40, 50 and even 60 per cent. on different classes of residential premises, lakhs of sub-tenants to be stranded in the streets of Bombay, every building certified to be in a ruinous condition to be ruthlessly and unceremoniously demolished, doors of residential premises to be forcibly broken open by the landlords in case any unfortunate tenant happened to be absent from his premises for three months without having duly paid his rents and similar other thoughtless and objectionable provisions jumbled together for the admiration of a gaping world, is called by the dignified name of a "Bill" by Mr. Cowasji. What a Bill to contemplate and admire! Mr. Cowasji has not added to his reputation by his wonderful Rent Bill.

And now the question is what are the tenants of non-residential premises to do. Their grievance is genuine. Unless there is an Act to protect them they will be utterly crushed by their greedy landlords. But a wise Government in their supreme wisdom have ordained that three or four lakhs of tenants of non-residential premises shall be the helpless victims of rack-renters in Bombay and neither they nor their Courts of Law shall have any power to save them. That the rack-renters of Bombay suck the very life blood out of their tenants is now no longer a matter of speculation but a well established fact proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the tabular statement of enhanced rents recently published by all the local papers. In the circumstances, the only course left open to the tenants of non-residential premises is to appeal to the Bombay Government to bring forward a subsidiary Rent Bill in the July session of the Council to give protection to the tenants of non-residential premises and in the meanwhile to exercise their powers of emergency for the same purpose. They should also appeal to H. E. the Viceroy of India and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India against the high-handed conduct of the local Government in the matter of the Bombay Rent Act. If these methods of agitation even fail, the tenants should address an appeal to Lord Olivier and other Labour Members of the British Parliament.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatmaji is a wonderful being. His surrender to the Swarajists has contributed more to the uplift of India than his 21 days' fast. This act of his is peculiar in itself. Despite my residence in a peninsula far away from my fatherland, some unknown influence is drawing me day and night towards the great wonders of the great man ever known to me—nay to the world at large. It seems to me that at this critical juncture when truth and justice have hidden farewell to the world, God has decided to act through the person of Mahatma Gandhiji to bring about the revival of Mother India's holy and noble traditions that she once possessed when she was the sole proprietress of the then world. The then world was the world of wholesale peace and unity, truth and justice. This era of millennium will dawn if India in particular the world in general recognise the bare-headed and the bare-footed saint as their brother-in-chief giving effect to his supremacy over the League of Nations, the International Court of Justice etc., in a spirit of loyalty.

I dare say that Hindus, Muslims and others who do not act under the true spirit of Mahatma's "Hukam" are not only false to their religions but also disloyal to God as well. Is there any doubt about it? Certainly not. If India is unable to keep this rare "Parisath" flower ever blossomed in her soil, it may be well to suggest that the other nations on the globe, who are so much in want of this wonderful Mahatma to get them reformed, should openly acknowledge this "World-figure", as their emancipator, having him in their midst. I implore the countrymen of Mahatma and mine to realise that he has sufficient tact to deal with all sorts of problems. The world has been struck with his extreme simplicity and his sincerity of purpose. Why not you? O! the inhabitants of "Earthly Heaven."

May the Almighty bless Mahatma Gandhiji with long life and success in all his undertakings.

I am one, who had the opportunity of shaking hands and having lunch with His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, while he was out on visit to Malaya.—Yours, etc.,

BUDH SINGH.

A Sikh in Malaya.

Highly proud of being the countrymen of the Great Mahatma.

Sentul,

(Federal Malaya States).

INDIAN MUSIC AND RADIO CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the new "Wireless fad" is spreading in many homes in Bombay, it will not be out of place to pass some remarks on the Radio Programmes which are broadcast every evening. As far as the English Programmes are concerned, I have not much to say, as my knowledge of English music is limited. I have, however, much to say against the programmes of Indian Music which are broadcast twice a week. One wonders how the Radio authorities persuade themselves to believe that the Indian Radio Subscribers can put up with the sort of programmes they broadcast. Apart from the quality of the programmes which is not up to the standards, they are merely repetitions. Some songs are repeated almost every time. The announcing is also not satisfactory. In short it is obvious that not much attention is paid to Indian programmes. If the authorities of the Radio Club only remove the impression that Indian music is not easily exhaustible they can give a variety of programmes. One more thing that is noticeable is, that they broadcast gramophone records, which almost every home in Bombay possesses. There is hardly any difference between the Gramophone and the Radio if only records are broadcast. Perhaps the latter is more fashionable, and the distance from which the records are heard is a little longer. There are many amateur clubs which can assist the Radio people in making the Indian programmes a success. If the Radio authorities wish to save expense by broadcasting records, there are better records available in the market. In fact there is hardly any excuse for them to give such poor stuff to the Radio public.—Yours etc.,

SHANTI.

March 19.

CONGRESS WORKERS IN JAIPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A telegram from the Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangh printed in "The Chronicle" of 13th instant under the caption "Ban on Congress workers" is feared to create certain misunderstandings in the people as well as in the State officials. The Congress workers have no where been hampered in their constructive work in Jaipur State. It is only recently that Pt. Arjun Lal Sethi, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary, All-India Khadi Board, visited important Khadi centres and it is satisfactory to note that no obstacle was placed in their way. Of course a notice on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was served prohibiting him to enter into the internal State affairs, when every liberty was given to him to organise Khaddar "Preacher." The State has been very cordial to the Congress workers so far as their constructive work is concerned. The Secretary Rajasthan Seva Sangh and his workers have been prohibited to enter a certain area of the State, where it is said they intended to launch no-tax campaign.

That the activities of this institution have nothing to do with the Congress of the province, has more than once been announced.—Yours, etc.,

JANKI PRASAD BEGERHOTTA.

Joint Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Congress Committee Rajputana,

C. I. Ajmer-Merwara,

Beawar, March 16.

MATRICULATION CURRICULUM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The University Senate has been busily engaged in introducing changes in the syllabus for the Matriculation Examination. Such changes requiring additions and omissions of subjects have been made from time to time with only one object in view, viz., to improve the standard of knowledge of the Matriculation candidates. Has this object been gained by any of these alterations in the syllabus? My experience of over thirty years as a school-master enables me to answer this question in the negative, and I am sure the majority of head masters will have only one answer to give and that is an emphatic No. The effect has all along been the reverse of what has been expected. What is the reason for it? The reason in my humble opinion is that these attempts have been directed on wrong lines. In its zeal to improve the standard of knowledge, the Senate has been tempted to take steps that simply add to the burden of studies instead of lightening it, and this, instead of developing, only crushes the intelligence and health of the poor student. By blindly prescribing a number of text-books in English which are required to be studied in the course of one year,—and the so called one year of the Matriculation Class consists of 165 working days only,—the Senate has been unconsciously encouraging hurried unintelligent teaching on the part of the bewildered teacher and systematic cramming by equally bewildered pupil. The case is equally bad as regards the teaching of subjects like History, Geography, and Science. One has simply to glance over the pages of the syllabus published by the University to convince one's self of the terrible mass of knowledge that the poor machine-made student is expected to digest within the limited time prescribed for him. Were it not for the fact that all this is prescribed by a learned body like the University Senate, one would be tempted to consider such syllabus a cruel joke perpetrated upon the school-world by a light-hearted wag. As if this burden is not enough to crush the intelligent of the student and undermine his health, one of the learned members of the Senate had at its last meeting the audacity to propose the teaching of three compulsory languages instead of two. But luck seems to have smiled on the hapless student this once at least and the proposal has been rejected. No wonder if under such lamentable circumstances for which the Senate alone is responsible, such poor stuff is turned out year after year by our schools.

The remedy for this lamentable state of affairs lies, in my humble opinion, in examination by compartments. Let the candidate appear at the Matriculation Examination at present; but if he fails to pass in all the subjects, let him not be compelled to waste his time and energy over those subjects in which he has passed and in which he has thereby shown his proficiency. Let him devote all his time to the proper study of the subjects in which he has failed. If he has failed in more than one subject, he should be allowed to re-appear for examination in only one subject at a time. However, for these examinations in individual subjects, the percentage for passing should be kept much higher, even as high as 40 per cent. Thus his knowledge of every subject will be perfect before he joins college for higher studies. For this purpose over and above the annual examination as at present for the full course, there should be half yearly examinations for those who have failed in English or Second Language, and three examinations a year in each of the other subjects. When a candidate has passed finally in all the subjects he may be granted his Matriculation Certificate. Unless some such procedure is adopted and unless the Senate ceases to work on the line to which it has shown partiality all these years, I fear the fresh changes the Senate is engaged at present in bringing about, will again prove abortive.—Yours, etc.,

SCHOOL-MASTER.

(Continued from column 6.)

ngly well-preserved, she is no chicken. This case has certainly been a stroke of luck to the gossip-loving members of what is called here the "High Life" who have not enjoyed such fare for a long time.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN CAPITALISTS.

In spite of the Capital having shifted to Angora it is of course beyond discussion that the future possibilities of Constantinople are enormous if only from the geographical fact of her position. And yet business is so slack just now and money is so tight that there is a very big fortune to be made by any syndicate of wealthy person who would come here and just buy up land (using discretion and common sense) and forgetting it for a few years. In recent years many thousands of houses have been destroyed by fire, but only a minute fraction have been rebuilt and the sites of the others are crying out for purchasers. There are positions in Constantinople that would make a London or New York speculative builder's mouth water and I can only explain their remaining unsold by the before-mentioned tightness of money here and the very few foreign business men *with real money behind them* who visit Constantinople except for the most flying of trips. There is room for syndicates here for several things. In addition to the land business I might mention a road transport syndicate as having most excellent prospects of healthy and increasing profits. Perhaps Indian capitalists might wish to interest themselves in such—like projects—I can assure them that they are well-worth their most serious attention.

REVOLT IN KURDISTAN.

(BY A. P. TULLY A. I. A.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.

The considerable excitement, amounting almost to panic, which occurred here on the first news of the revolutionary movement in Eastern Anatolia has now more or less subsided and things are beginning to be viewed in better perspective. Without being on the spot it is, of course, difficult to give exact facts and figures but time will, I think, prove that the situation is substantially as follows.

Probably indirectly encouraged by certain anti-Turkish elements connected with the Mossoul question—I prefer to put it vaguely like this for it would be going too far to say that the British Authorities have directly or knowingly fomented the movement however much the success of such a revolt would have strengthened the British case for the possession of Mosul—reactionary and fanatical individuals amongst the Kurds (a very small minority) rose in revolt some little time ago and the Turkish Government made the mistake (or its local officials were to blame) of either minimising the danger of taking no effective and drastic steps to counteract it. We therefore only read of proposed aeroplane movements against "a few brigands"—which caused some of us to wonder since "a few brigands" do not generally require bombing. A little later on the veil was lifted and it appeared that martial law had been declared in 12 vilayets in and surrounding the affected districts, that the revolt had spread and El-Aziz, Diarbekir and other places had been captured by the rebels. We learnt that the military steps to be taken by the Government would take some time—partly owing to the snows and the difficult country and, at this, the Pound Sterling rose to unprecedented heights and the Internal Loan slumped to the depths.

Next reliable news came that the population of certain places had organised themselves and were repulsing the rebels, that the people of El Aziz, under the leadership of a *defeated* Independent parliamentary candidate of the last elections, had driven the brigands (for their looting justified this name) out of the town and that, contrary to previous rumours, Diarbekir had not fallen at all. On all sides in the local press (with the exception of the "Sonn Telegraph" which has disgraced itself by publishing "scare" news of the stupidest description such as "General Mobilization", etc.) attention is called to the curious analogy between the events of the counter-revolution of the 31st March, 1909, with this present outbreak. In 1909 the Sultan Abdul Hamid had carefully organised a revolt amongst the Constantinople soldiery against their Young Turk officers on the grounds that the latter were "irreligious" and the parrot cry was: "We want the Sheriat." Interrogated on what precisely they did want and how they had not got the Sheriat they only replied: "We do not know Effendi. . . . *We want the Sheriat.*" It is precisely the same thing now. Ignorant tribesmen in the mountains of Kurdistan, urged on by unworthy leaders, are crying out for the "Khilafat" and the "Sheriat" and complaining that the Turkish Government is anti-religious, that Turkish women are naked in Constantinople, etc., etc. Under the fine-sounding cloak of religion these same men then go out sacking and pillaging and the peaceful peasants, aided by the other more sensible Kurdish tribes, have to put an end to this disastrous and criminal stupidity before even the Turkish Government has been able to get troops to the scene. Anyhow seven or eight thousand undisciplined Kurds under a Sheikh Said are not going to whip the fine soldiers who threw the Greeks into the sea. And Turkey has set her feet on the road that leads to prosperity and civilization and is not going backwards. Perfect liberty of conscience exists here and never can nor will the Government do anything against the Islamic Faith—how could it when all are Muslims here. But Turkey has decided that a clear-cut line shall in future exist between the Church and the State and religion must not be made a cloak for base political aims. As one man the Government and the Opposition are resolved to uphold the Republic and woe betide any adventurers who think that Turkey can be led back to the days of despotism and darkness.

We have lately had absurd rumours on another matter—the death of Halid Pasha in Angora. Instead of, the ordinary version, his having been shot by another deputy Ali Bey whom he had attacked and twice fired at it is insinuated in certain quarters that Halid Pasha's criticisms had aroused deadly opposition in certain quarters and that it was decided to get rid of him. With this object a quarrel is stated to have been forced on him and he was then held and prevented from using his weapons whilst he was shot. I can only dismiss the story as utter rubbish unworthy of discussion, but I mention it as an example of what rumour is capable of here.

THE ROYAL ROW.

The legal proceedings for divorce by the Egyptian Princess Shivekiar against her husband Selim Bey are still engaging much public interest now accentuated by a cross-action by Madame Saida (the pretty American who went with Selim Bey in the motor-boat trip which put the fat into the fire) against the Princess for having attacked her and caused her bodily harm on the quay side as well as tearing her cloak off her back. It seems to be a royal row and an amusing touch was the presiding judge's question to the Princess as to her age, residence and if she was married. The Princess was vexed and said "Forty"—which makes her friends smile for, though exceed-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

A BAD YEAR.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

The third ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday evening, Sir E. Victor Sassoon, Chairman of the Company presiding.

A BAD YEAR.

The annual report of the Company stated that the total profits of the Company at the end of 1924 stood at Rs. 7,37,893-2-1 and that the Directors had originally proposed to set-aside the same as follows:—

To depreciation Rs. 6,00,000, to write off under writing commission Rs. 1,00,000, to Bonus to Line men and coolies Rs. 20,000, Balance to be carried forward Rs. 17,893-2-1, Total Rs. 737,893-2-1.

But subsequently, the Directors altered the same on the suggestion of Sir George Gibbs one of the biggest share-holders of the Company that the share-holders must get a dividend and some amount therefore must be set apart for the same purpose. The new proposals were as follows:—

To Depreciation Reserve 5,00,000; to write off underwriting Commission 25,000; to Bonus to Employees 45,000; to Dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 2 per cent per annum 1,50,000; to Balance carried forward 17,893-2-1; Total Rs. 7,37,893-2-1.

The report also stated that the position of the Company was not very prosperous owing to general trade depression, that the net increase for the year amounted to only 55 lines, that though the Company was in a position to connect several thousands of additional subscribers at a very small cost, very large number of applications for new telephones registered with the Company failed to materialize, that the total increase of revenue during the year was Rs. 50,028-12-0, that the automatic telephone system in Bombay which was brought into operation in May had given general satisfaction and that two Directors Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and T. G. Khatau were retiring being eligible for re-election.

The Chairman in the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report and the statement of account said:—

HEAVY DEBENTURE INTEREST.

"A further 10 lakhs of Debentures have been called up. Since then a further 2 lakhs have been called up and paid for by the underwriters making a total of 73 out of the 75 lakhs Debenture Loan authorised. The reason why the whole 75 lakhs was not called up at once was because your Board felt it would not be to the advantage of the Company to call up more than was required and arranged with the Underwriters that only 60 lakhs would be issued and that the balance of 15 lakhs should be paid for by the Underwriters as required. This has been done in lots of 2 and 3 lakhs and the anticipated saving in interest has been effected. One of our shareholders has however asked whether this action was in order, in view of the fact that these amounts were not first offered to the shareholders and in view of the legal point raised, I would withdraw the statement till the Company's solicitors have considered the question and what action if any should be taken.

"Your income, you will notice, has increased by just over 2 lakhs and working expenses decreased by over a lakh giving a percentage of working expenses to net income of 48.6 against 60.7. But, this advantage has been more than counter-balanced by the amount you have to pay as Debenture interest, amounting to over 5½ lakhs, so that we are in the position of finding ourselves this year with a smaller net income. But this is not all. The reduction in working expenses has been arrived at by he substitution of machinery for human beings, and not only has this machinery as you have seen been a charge of you in the shape of Debenture interest, but you have the duty of placing requisite amounts yearly to depreciation so as to preserve your capital invested in what is of course a wasting asset. So at the present moment, in spite of increased telephone charges and therefore increased revenue, you have less available for distribution among shareholders than you did in the old days when you were working the manual system.

CANVASSING DEPT.

"We have started a canvassing department that has shown very good results during the three months that it has been in existence and more than justified its cost. The better service the automatic telephone is giving over the old system will bring increased subscribers to us, but the fact remains that there is a large number of people who would like a telephone but cannot afford one and have to content themselves with using other people's when they are in need of its service. We are, therefore, seriously considering the institution of the message rate so as to tap this large body of prospective users and experiments are now taking place to test the number of calls made by various classes of users to enable us to put forward a scale of fees which would be fair to everyone. If this message rate is adopted we may find bitter opponents in our large users who will obviously find themselves paying more than they do now the medium user will find himself about the same as at present, and the small user is the one who will benefit.

"I must point to you that owing to the alteration in your sysem, you have now obsolescent plant to the book value of between 18 to 19 lakhs. The loss on this plant will amount to something like 13 to 14 lakhs and in fact in the year under review part of this plant has been disposed of at a loss of Rs. 82,558. This amount has not been written off in the account and I may say here that every year that you delay writing off this item means an increased drain on your resources in the year to come. Frankly, by this revised recommendation of your Board we are in fact discounting our future prosperity and counting on that prosperity to carry the part of our burden which should properly be borne by us to-day. It may be, Gentlemen, that some of you may feel that we should not pay a dividend or at any rate we should pay a reduced dividend and do something more than we are suggesting to get rid of the unremunerative items in our assets."

Sir Victor then stated that their General Manager, Mr. Robinson, owing to reasons of health would regretfully have to sever his connection with this Company that has lasted over 23 years. He expressed his regret that Mr. Robinson has had to take this step, and paid a tribute to Mr. Robinson's loyalty and energy.

On the suggestion of Mr S. R. Bomanji the Chairman moved, formally that the accounts with amended Directors' Report be printed and circulated and that their consideration be adjourned till 6th April.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PREVENTIVES OF DISEASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The true preventives of disease are pure blood and a healthy life"

Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S.

In view of prevalence of small-pox in the city, kindly permit me to direct attention of your readers to the real remedise against all disease published in the "Health Review" which are:—

Personal Hygiene:—abundance of fresh air and sunlight in the home; cleanliness of the person, the house; surrounding and the street; daily out door exercise all the year round upto one's strength and not beyond it, such as, running, rapid walking by the sea side or up a hill etc., morning and evening for waste elimination; simple diet with an occasional fast of twenty hours, free water drinking (not at meals) for blood purification, cheerfulness and absence of fear of disease and worry, less crowding and more healthy conditions.

Vaccination is worse than worthless.—Yours, etc.

SANITATION.

RECORD SPINNING IN ANDHRADESH.

YARN OF 800 COUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 18.

Thanks to the new impetus given to the spinning movement by Mahatma Gandhi, Andhra spinning is attaining an artistic excellence, which can well be emulated by the people of other provinces. It may be hard to believe that yarn of 800 counts is capable of being spun in these dark days of artistic and industrial decay in India, but the glad tidings that come from a tiny village, in Godavary, give one the hope and the belief, that the Dacca Muslins were not the impossibilities of fairy tales, as some would have us believe, but were stern realities of a once glorious India. Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Khadi Board, has just received samples of yarn of 600 and 800 counts respectively, from one Mr. P. Somayajulu of Pedapatnam, a little hamlet, in Godavary, which will be duly sent to Maganlal Gandhi. Mr. Somayajulu is a poor quack and spends all the day in making a living, while he spins his yarn at nights. He cards his own cotton, turns it into slivers himself and spins on the ordinary charkha. He is now engaged in spinning yarn of 1,000 counts.

Of course, the yarn is difficult to weave, despite its being uniform, and well-twisted, but what should be borne in mind is its high artistic excellence. This is so far the record spinning for the whole of India.

ANOTHER ASHRAM FOR ANDHRA.

After the Belgaum Congress the atmosphere became quite clear and is highly conducive to the furtherance of the constructive programme in Andhra, and the idea of carrying on village reconstruction through Ashrams is gaining ground every day. Besides the Goutami Satyagraha Ashram at Sitanagaram, another Ashram is founded at Mallavaram, a village in the Krishna District for the elevation of the Depressed Classes and the removal of untouchability. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the Ashram named Anandanikatanam was performed by Sjt. K. Nageswararao, editor of "Andhrapatrika," Madras on the 12th instant. A gift of one acre of land was made by a local gentleman for the location of the Ashram, while Sjt. K. Nageswararao announced a donation of Rs. 1,200 for erecting a building. The Ashram is conducted by Mr. T. Narasimha Sarma and his wife Sreemati Visva Sundaramana, both well-known workers in the cause of untouchability.

IS MR. GOPALAKRISHNIAH RETIRING?

The news published in "The Chronicle" of the 17th instant by the Rajahmundry representative of the "Free Press of India", that Mr. D. Gopalakrishniah, ex-General Secretary of the Indian National Congress is retiring from active public life is thoroughly unfounded. It is true, that his 'Sadhana' has not been issued for some weeks, and is believed to have been suspended but he is still the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. This very fact gives the lie direct to the information furnished by the "Free Press of India" correspondent. It is only recently that Mr. Gopalakrishniah toured through some Taluqas of the Godavary District and and formed a branch of the Swarajya Party at Razole.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the share market jutes opened quite after the weeked but rates did not give way in proportion to the drop in hessians as holders were responsible in maintaining prices in the absence of outside selling orders. In coals an almost entire lack of support was manifest and transactions were few. Equitable noted a further drop. In teas with perhaps the single exception of Rutema which continued steady prices generally tendered easier. Miscellaneous remained dull and uninteresting with business of a retail nature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/12, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/8, 6 per cent war bonds 1928 104/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10 do. 1927 100/14, do. 1930 102/10, do. 1932 104/2.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/7, Benares Cotton and Silk 3/1.

Jutes:—Auckland 301, Birla 9/8, Clive 47/8, Delta 545, Empire 55/8, Fort William 430, Howrah 46/8, Kanknarrah 486/8, Lansdowne 366, National 32/8, New Central 613/8, Presidency 8/4, Soorah pref. 102/6, Standard 484.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9, Burrakur 28/4, Equitable 11/8, Kenduadih annas 11, Nazira 12/4, New Beerbhoom 32, South Karanpura 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 4/8, Calcutta Metal Works As. 9, Marshall and Co. 3, British India Corporation ord. 5, Burma Finance and Mining 3/14, Triton Insurance 112.

Tea Companies:—Harmutty 38/4, Orang 11/12, Rutena 19/12, Singell 86, Tezpore 12/4 Tirrihannah 24, Tumsong 20.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence.—A.P.

SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE.

A correspondent wires from Muttra under date March 20:—

A big Conference of Sanatan Dharma Hindus of Upper India was held at Brindaban under the presidency of H. H. Maharajadheraj of Darbhanga on the 19th instant. Resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of the Arya Samajists on the occasion of the Dayanand centenary, demanding guarantee for Non-recurrence of such Acts in future, urging formation of "Teertha Rakshak Dals" and constitution of Sanatan Dharma Sabhas all over India. Another resolution expressed non-confidence in those Hindu Members of the Legislatures who supported legislation against the tenets of Sanatan Dharma.

"HANG IN HASTE: TRY AT LEISURE."

(Continued from page 7.)

ceived only on the 18th March. This explained why the Bill was being brought so late this session. It was not possible, in view of the procedure required by law to bring the bill earlier. Certain provisions of the Bengal Ordinance were beyond the scope of the Bengal legislature such as those affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court and affecting territories outside Bengal. Hence the need for the supplementary legislature. Clause Three of the Bill was in favour of the subject, as it provided that any person convicted on trial by Commissioners under the Local Act might appeal to the High Court and further that death sentences shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court. The fourth clause enabled the local Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India to direct detention in jails outside Bengal. Clause five was merely construction clause. Clause six took away from the High Court power to interfere in the matter of Habeas Corpus. He mentioned that provision of a similar nature had always been inserted in Acts which conferred special powers on the Executive. This clause was an exceptional part of the procedure deliberately set up by Government and was an integral part of the scheme embodied in original Ordinance. There was no opposition to introduction. The bill was then introduced.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next moved that the bill be taken into consideration.

A VICIOUS MEASURE.

Pundit Motilal rose to explain the position of the Swaraj Party. He looked upon the bill as a vicious measure designed to achieve Government's purpose by underhand method and not by a straight forward course. It was a trick and a well prepared trick offering and attempting bait which no lover of justice and fair play could find easy to desist. While pretending to concede to the accused the right of appeal to the High Court, it really helped the Bureaucracy to tighten its hold upon those unfortunate victims who were deprived of the little protection they still enjoyed. Government had been convicted out of its own mouth. He recalled that the Ordinance was issued just after the Assembly had finished the September session. Government next cheated the House of its statutory power to discuss his bill to supercede the Ordinance. Then again it was a debatable constitutional point whether when the Ordinance was still in force, an enactment of a parallel legislation in the Bengal Council was in order. He would leave it to the Calcutta bar and the Calcutta High Court to decide that question. Then again Government did not come before the Assembly with the main bill that was presented to the Bengal Council and was thrown out by that Council. It had been now enacted with the assent of His Majesty. The Assembly was asked to supplement the local Act which had been denounced in unmeasured terms and yet they could say nothing about the main bill. Here was an indirect attempt to seek some sort of approval of a measure based on an Ordinance which had been disapproved by the House. The speaker discussed the bill clause by clause. The third clause conceded a most valued right of appeal to the High Court. Clause four empowered custody in provinces outside Bengal. Clause five was not a mere construction clause as the Home Member had stated. It deprived every civil and criminal court of their jurisdiction in dealing with the misdeeds of the Bureaucracy under the Bengal Ordinance Act. Clause six refused right to the accused to claim trial. It denied a right which cost England the heads of its kings. Thus while the bill on the one hand conceded the right of appeal to the High Court. It on the other hand suspended the Habeas Corpus and denied the accused the right to claim a trial and thereby struck at the very foundation of men's rights. Government had power to detain accused indefinitely and to put on trial only those whom the executive chose to try at its sweet will. "I challenge Government here to say whether they have the heart and the courage to try all those who have been arrested under this Ordinance. What is the value of the right of appeal when there is no right to claim trial"? He admitted that in a case like this when hundreds were taken, there was undoubtedly some crime and which country in the world was free from crime? It must be in the very nature of things that some would be found guilty and the conviction of these would be used as a protest to arrest hundreds of others. "If there is one unfortunate man who has a chance of having his case placed before the highest tribunal of the land that chance no reasonable person will deny. While we must recognize that there is some value, however little, in the right of appeal in those circumstances, there was some chance, however, slender of the condemned man getting justice from the High Court. On the other hand, we are asked to barter away all the rights of others for claiming trial for this little concession." Mr. Goswami had the other day characterised Government as devil's Government. The speaker felt that Government's attitude appeared to be, "hang in haste and try at leisure." His party would oppose and refuse with all its strength the grant of exceptional power while it would remain neutral on Clause three.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Mr. Jinnah, speaking on behalf of the Independent Party, regretted that the bill should have been in the hands of Sir Alexander Muddiman. It was only adding insult to injury.

(Message incomplete.)

GOVERNOR-GENERAL RECOMMENDS.

REINSTATEMENT OF REJECTED CLAUSES.

DELHI, March 23.

The Governor-General has decided to recommend the Assembly to pass the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill in the form originally introduced, namely, by reinstating the three clauses deleted to-day. The Assembly will be asked to-morrow to pass the bill as recommended by Lord Reading.

DIVISION LISTS.

Following is the division list of Sir Alexander Muddiman's motion that clause four of the Bengal Ordinance Act (Supplementary) Bill stand as part of the Bill:—

Ayes, thirty-seven:—Mr W S J Willson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr Moir, Mr Milne, Mr Sykes, Colonel Crawford, Mr Lindsay, Mr Sastri, Mr M I Makan, Mr Marr, Mr Abdul Mumin, Mr Fleming, Mr M C Naidu, Mr Mccallum, Mr R A Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr Clow, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr Ashworth, Mr Calvert, Mr Denys Bray, Mr Bhore, Mr Lloyd, Mr Tonkinson, Mr Rau, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr Graham, Mr Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr S N Singh, Mr Mr. Dudson, Mr. Saiyid Mahammed Ismail, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hira Singh, Mr Cosgrave and Mr Raj Narain.

Noes, seventy-four:—Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr Rangachariar, Mr Patel, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr Jinnah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr B C Pal, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr Venkatapatiraju, Mr W M Hussanally, Mr Neogy, Mr K V R Reddi, Mr Shanmukham Chetty, Mr M A Acharya, Mr Duraiswamy Ayyangar, Mr Kelkar, Mr Rama Aiyangar Dr S A K Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr K K Nambiar, Dr K G Lohokare, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar V N Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr Ahmuzsaman Chowdhry, Mr Goswami, Mr S C Ghose, Mr Yacoob C Ariff, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Abal Kasem, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr Kumar Sankar Ray, Maung Tok Kyi, Mr Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr Abhyankar, Mr M S Aney, Mr Samiullah Khan, Mandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Raj, Dr Hyder, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr B Das, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Sinha, Mr Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr Shyama Charan, Mr Harbilas Sarda, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr Ismail Khan, Mr Ranga Iyer, Dr Kishan Lal Nehru, Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Mr Chaman Lall, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr Joshi, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Shaffee, Bhai Hari Prasad Lal, Mr. Devaki Pracad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr T R Phookun, Mr K K Chanda, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan and Lala Piyare Lal.

In the next division for the retention of clause five, Sir Hari Singh Gour remained neutral and the result was that non-officials lost one vote while there was no change in Government votes.

In the third division for retention of clause six, Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes who were absent in the two previous divisions voted with Government. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh also voted with Government and Mr. Raj Narayan remained neutral. Thus the result of this division was 39 for and 73 against the motion.—A. P.

BEFORE VOTING.

WHAT SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS WOULD DO.

DELHI, March 22.

The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill which is to be introduced by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly to-morrow, was fully considered this afternoon by the Swaraj and Independent parties at their separate meetings. It was later discussed by the executives of the two parties at a joint meeting. It is understood that the decision jointly arrived at was to allow the introduction of the Bill. When, however, the Bill is taken into consideration the leaders would make it clear on behalf of the two parties that they would not on principle support the enactment of any measure designed to supplement the main Bill to which they are entirely opposed, but that they would not stand in the way of the grant to accused of the right of appeal to the High Court. They would, therefore, allow Government to pass Clause III by official votes without the support of the two parties. Both the parties would, however, vote for the deletion of the remaining three operative clauses, namely, four, five and six. One of these clauses authorises the local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council to order custody in a jail outside Bengal and another one proposes to suspend the Habeas Corpus by barring jurisdiction under powers conferred by Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. After the Bill has been so amended if the Home Member makes a motion that the Bill as amended be passed both parties would again let Government carry it by official votes.—A. P.

U. P. LIBERALS' DISSATISFACTION.

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

At the general meeting of the U. P. Liberal Association held last evening with Mr. Gulzarilal in the chair, a resolution was adopted expressing the Association's dissatisfaction at the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee which left the position unaltered and did not meet the natural demand for the establishment of responsible Government and contending that the dyarchical system had not worked satisfactorily and supporting the Minority Report. Among the speakers were Mr. Iswar Saran, Mr. P. N. Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.—A. P.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

know this third method was that of Sales of Securities in the Reserves. There were Sterling securities and Rupee securities in the Reserve. The former were British Treasury Bills, and so there was no need to actually sell them. At suitable moments the proceeds of such Bills as matured could be passed on to the Secretary of State. But in the case of the Indian securities, the same procedure could not be followed. I have already referred in an earlier article to the *ad hoc* "created" securities. As explained at the time, they were really like the empty cases that the warehouseman had put into the godown to conceal the disappearance of the goods that has been made away with by his employee. These *ad hoc* securities were similar make-believes to replace the sterling Reserves that had disappeared. The Government, no doubt, felt that this make-believe could not last long, and must be found out one day, and that it was necessary to get them out of the way as soon as possible. The right way would have been to replace these *ad hoc* securities, i.e., these pieces of paper by *real* Reserves of gold, silver, or sterling, as soon as means permitted. Provision was made for it in the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1920. Section 13 (3) of that Act provided as follows:

"As long as the value of securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Controller and deemed in accordance with the provision of Clause 2 of this Section to be securities purchased by the Governor-General-in-Council exceeds 120 millions of rupees all interest derived from the securities in the Reserve shall, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1921, be applied in reduction of such excess holding of securities."

As the Government of India had not received any value for these *ad hoc* Bills, and so would not ordinarily have had to find any interest on them, the above Clause really amounted to this that an amount equal to the interest on such Bills was to be raised by taxation year by year to make good the Reserves that had disappeared as a result of the disastrous mistakes of 1920.

If the Government, or the experts whom Government was blindly following, had been really penitent and had really given up the policy of which these disastrous Reverse Bills sales formed an essential part, they would have used this Clause to provide money with which real and substantial metal or sterling backing could be purchased and substituted for the above *ad hoc* Bills. But they had not really repented, and not really given up their policy of forcing exchange up. They had only bent to the storm of public protests, and given up any *overt* action that could be perceived by the public and raise further storms. But they were not to be thwarted. Their policy of deflation was to be persisted in till it had achieved the object they had in view. Therefore, although they could have used the moneys available from interest of securities to lay in substantial reserves of silver or of sterling, they did nothing of the sort. Instead they used the money so made available to cancel off more Notes and to further contract the circulation. My readers will note that the clause only and expressly calls for the reduction of the created securities. It does not say that they could not be replaced by securities of the right kind or by metal. It does not say that the corresponding Notes must be cancelled. But the authorities read the Clause in the sense that best suited them, viz., for further deflation.

Accordingly a good deal of deflation was carried through on the lines of what we may call Jevon's method No. 3. In March, 1922, however there were great difficulties in balancing the Budget without serious additional taxation, and on 22nd March, 1922, Government accepted an amendment to the Finance Bill by Sir Montagu Webb suspending the operation of Section 13 (3) of the Paper Currency Act that has been quoted above. Consequently this third method of deflation has remained in abeyance, but that it is only in abeyance for the sake of balancing the Budget and that the policy of deflation has not been given up is abundantly clear from the other measures Government have taken so far.

(To be continued.)

RASHTRIYA KALA.

WELCOME VISITORS TO EXHIBITION

Mr. Lionel Heath, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, accompanied by Capt. Gladstone Solomon of the Bombay School of Art, visited the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Proctor Road organised by the Congress Committee. They were delighted to see such a display of popular interest in the arts and crafts of the place. They inspected the stalls and admired the various exhibits for their artistic qualities. They liked the calico prints in the hall, the work fro the Schools and examples of embroidery. Mr. Lionel Heath found, he said, evidence in the exhibitions of the manifold artistic development that remained neglected on account of the lack of concentration on the subject. He could see infinite scope for the introduction of Indian designs in the arts and crafts indicated by the exhibits he saw there. It was a lucky girl who offered three rose buds to Capt. Gladstone Solomon and found herself richer by a rupee. The artistic significance of the silent ceremony was certainly not lost upon Capt. Gladstone Solomon.

Mr. Lionel Heath, Principal of the Mayo School of Art and Capt. Gladstone Solomon, visited Mr. Talim's Studio and admired Mr. Talim's statue, in clay, of Dadabhai Naoroji They also visited Mr. Phadke's stall in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Proctor Road. they liked his work and admired the ease and skill with which he brought about live effects.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

LIS PENDENS.

Shrinivas ..... Appellant.

vs.

Siddika Mardin ..... Respondent.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Justice Coyaji.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara, who set aside the decree of Mr. A. K. Asundi, Sub-Judge, of Honawar, and awarded a decree to the plaintiff.

The facts are these:—The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 598 being amount due under a deed of mortgage, dated 15-6-1909, by the sale of the suit land. The original owner of the suit land was one Dev Naik, who sold it to defendant 1 on 24th October, 1902. Meantime the father of defendant 5 had brought a suit against Dev Naik to recover a sum of money and got a decree. In execution of this decree (Darkhast No. 50 of 1904) the suit land was sold and purchased by one Mhalappa on 30-5-1905. When Mhalappa went to take possession, he was obstructed by defendant 1. Thereupon Mhalappa brought a suit against defendant 1 on the 1st July, 1909, to recover possession of the suit land and for a declaration that the sale in favour of defendant 1 in 1902 was in fraud of creditors. A fortnight before this suit was filed, defendant 1 had mortgaged the suit land to the plaintiff for Rs. 164, but he was not made a party to the suit. On the 11th July, 1910, the defendant 1 intimated to the Court in that suit that he had no objection to Mhalappa getting possession and that he had given up his right of purchase. Mhalappa obtained possession and on 30th August, 1910, sold the property to defendant 5's father, through whom the defendants 3, 4 and 5 claimed. The present suit was resisted by defendants 3, 4 and 5 on the ground that defendant 1 had no right to pass the mortgage to the plaintiff and that Mhalappa who had purchased the land in 1905 had a prior claim. The Subordinate Judge held that the mortgage was proved, but dismissed the suit on the grounds that defendant 1 had no title in 1909 in the suit land and that the personal remedy against him was barred.

In appeal the District Judge held that the defendants failed to prove that Dev Naik's sale to defendant 1 in 1902 was a sham transaction. The mere fact that he gave up his case in the suit of 1905 was hardly sufficient to prove that he had never any right in the land to transfer to plaintiff. As the plaintiff was not a party to the suit of 1905 he was not affected by the result of that suit. Accordingly the plaintiff was given the usual mortgage decree as against the suit property.

The defendants 3 to 5 appealed to the High Court. It was contended on their behalf that the mortgage having been effected by defendant 1 during the continuation of the civil proceedings touching the property in suit, it was void as against Mhalappa by virtue of Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act. Though Mhalappa sued on the 1st July, 1909, he had been obstructed by defendant 1 when possession had been attempted to be taken. Defendant 1 must have put in a claim and and as it was a contentious proceeding, the doctrine of "lis pendens" applied and prevented the subsequent mortgage in favour of plaintiff from taking effect. The case in 38 Mad. 535 was relied upon.

On behalf of the respondent, it was pointed out that defendant 1 had not intervened in Court and there was no contentious proceeding before the 1st of July, 1909.

Their Lordships held that the obstruction of defendant 1 was not the starting point of the contentious proceeding as there was no evidence of his having put in any claim in Court. The facts in 38 Mad. 535 were entirely different inasmuch as the transferee had put in a claim in Court and got an order in his favour. Their Lordships, therefore confirmed the decree of the District Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for appellant.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the respondent.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Monday at 6-15 p.m. in the library rooms at Town Hall, Sir L. A. Shah presiding.

The annual report for the year 1924 stated: The increase of admissions to membership from 92 to 102 illustrates sufficiently the general healthy condition of the Society and the enduring attractions of its library, also the increasing difficulty of maintaining a reasonable supply and circulation of books and journals.

Several matters reported upon in the previous year have made substantial progress. The design for the Society's Silver Medal is now in its final stages of preparation, after much deliberation, and should be completed during the current year. The Society is greatly indebted to Principal Gladstone Solomon for the expert guidance he has given and for his patience in perfecting its form.

The first elections to the new dignity of Fellow of the Society instituted last year have yielded seventeen names famous in Oriental research or valued by the Society for their association with its interests.

The editorship of the Society's Journal has passed from the nominal control of the Hon. Secretary into the hands of expert Oriental scholars who are members of the Society. A new press for the journal and new rules for its direction have been decided upon with much thought so as to bring the publication into line with the best of its kind in Europe or America. The first number of the series, under the able editorship of Dr. V. S Sukthankar, will be published in April.

In consequence of receipt of another instalment of the Government grant for studying there has been great activity in the accommodation side of the library. Complete cases of books have been rearranged in the Main room, transfer of periodical literature from the gallery to the ground floor file room has provided much additional storage space for books in constant use. In the file room much additional staging has been erected to carry periodicals for reference. Finally, the valuable books have been transferred to the locked gallery room above the Librarian's office where they are under constant surveillance.

On the 10th June 1924 the Society's Campbell Memorial Gold Medal was presented in London at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society to Dr. Grierson of the Linguistic Survey of India.

There is a proposal to honour another great scholar formerly connected with the Society, Dr. Bhau Daji, by the presentation of an oil painting of him to the Society.

Later in the year the Bombay University Reform Committee's questionnaire was received, and a reply returned recommending certain practical steps towards co-operation in book and manuscript purchase and in the encouragement of research. Seeing that the finances of a library are never equal to the purchase of all the books it requires, nor even half of them, this may be considered the most important step taken during the year.

The report was adopted and the New Committee of Management and auditors for 1925 were elected.

Before Mr. Salamatullah, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the police, on Monday, prosecuted about 75 Europeans for driving motor cars without licenses in their possession. The accused were all fined and the fines ranged from Re. 12 to Rs. 30.

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THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
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SHIBBOLETH OF "KING'S GOVERNMENT."

MR. ABHYANKAR DRIVES HOME A LESSON IN HISTORY.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. M. V. Abhyanka, in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant on the final reading of the Finance Bill:—

Sir, at first I really did not desire to speak, because I do not love my voice as many a member in this House does, although whenever I have found it absolutely necessary to speak on a subject on behalf of my Province, rarely as I did so, equally rarely have I been fortunate enough to catch your eye. Another reason why I did not at first desire to speak was that I thought this subject had been so very well dealt with in all its aspects from the Swaraj-ist point of view by the speakers from my party who preceded me that I thought I would be speaking more emphatically on it in the division lobby by recording my vote there than here. Sir, the Government in this House to-day stands condemned when the Honourable the Home Member could not do better than hide himself behind the phrase "His Majesty's Government" in support of the Finance Bill. Does he not know that His August Majority is above all Governments and politics? Does he not know that the English Monarch is a constitutional King, and does he not know that he acts on the advice of his Ministers.

KING'S GOVT., NOT HIS MAJESTF'S.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman:—On a point of order, Sir I did not refer to His Majesty's Government. I referred to the King's Government.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar:—Very well. If you referred to the King's Government, then may I know from you was it not Cromwell in your own country who refused to help to carry on the King's Government and is it not Cromwell who has been immortalised by you by raising a statute to him right in front of the Houses of Parliament, so that he may go down as a lesson to posterity? In England King's Government is one thing, in India it is another thing. Does the Hon. the Home Member not know that His August Majesty is King of England and Emperor of India? Why not make him King of England as well as King of India? The House will understand what this phrase—"King of England and King of India" means. Then, Sir, if we are to help the carrying on of the King's Government, we want King's Government here—let it be the same King's Government here as it is in England and not one kind of King's Government in England and a different kind of King's Government in India.

CONSTITUTIONAL SUBJECTION.

Then, Sir, the Hon. the Home Member asked us not to take an unconstitutional course by seeking redress of our constitutional grievance before voting supplies. Has he forgotten the history of his own country? Has he forgotten the history that is every day being handed to us by his own countrymen and from his own country? His own people did not stop at simply refusing supplies to an irresponsible Government. They went much further, and not only they went much further but they have always gloried in the fact that they did so. My Honourable friend the Home Member says "What shall we do if you do not vote us supplies": We do not care what happens to you. That is why we are here. Beg, borrow, steal or rob as you have always been doing to carry on the Government in the same old way as you have been doing in this country for so long; but we shall not allow you for one moment, so far as the Swarajists can help it, to carry on the Government in this country in our name in the manner in which you have been carrying it on until now. The Honourable the Home Member says constitutional questions ought not to have anything to do with the Finance Bill. Well, let me tell him that our constitutional subjection is on our brain, every moment of our life, we cannot possibly get rid of it, whatever be the subject we may be discussing in this House. We think of it by day and dream of it by night, we swear at it when we go to bed and we curse ourselves because we are not yet able to break ourselves away from this subjection, and therefore, the first thing in the morning that we do is to vow that we all not rest until we have broken these shackles of bondage and slavery. It is with that determination, Sir, that the Swaraj Party has stepped into this House.

TIME WASTED.

Some members of this House have said that time is being wasted; that six solid days were wasted in the discussion of the budget and time is again being wasted during the debate on this Finance Bill. I agree with them; I believe it was my friend, Maulvi Abul Kasem, who said it the other day when we opposed the consideration of the Finance Bill. I agree with him. I fully agree with him that all those six days and all the three days over this Finance Bill are wasted. But, Sir, it is only due to my friend, Maulvi Abul Kasem, my friend Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and others like them in this House. I assure this House that had we fortunately been in a majority in this House we would have proceeded to do our work in a thorough businesslike manner and made very short work of this Finance Bill, at the most in fifteen minutes we would have done with it and cast it to the winds. Unfortunately, we are not in a majority. I hope that at least in view of the callous disregard of the Government for what is said by any non-official member in this House and in view of its callous disregard of all the resolutions and motions that have been passed by this House by overwhelming majority, time will not be long when the Swaraj Party will refuse to take part in any debate in this House and will speak only through its leader the six words "Our vote shall be our reply". I think the time is coming for that. (Cries of "Divide"). Yes, we are not only going to divide, but divide in a fashion as to let you know the real desire of the people. How long, I ask, is the Government going to carry on the administration of this country by pure force? Time will not be long when it will be impossible for it to do so, and I should ask my Honourable friend the Home Member to take advice and warning in time.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

The problem of unemployment in Bombay is becoming more and more acute day by day. Every day poor clerks are asked by their masters to leave. Business is so slack and some houses are closing their doors against these men who are practically thrown into the street. From an analysis of the applications received 90 per cent of the unemployed are clerks.

Generally these clerks have received good education, some of them are even graduates of the Bombay University. But with all their book learning and their degrees, they are not in a position to get a job anywhere. How is it that these educated men find it difficult to earn a living? Whilst an illiterate labourer can find means of livelihood these educated men who have spent money and energy and wasted a good number of years in study are out of employment.

Ere now, the unemployment problem had not presented itself in its present acute form. The extent of the distress shows that it is not only a passing phase but likely to recur now and then. The situation therefore requires a remedy for all times.

Let us inquire into the causes of unemployment among the educated class. One of the important causes is the present system of education. What do we find about it? Our boys are taught literature, biography, etc. Of what use are they in practical life after a student leaves the college. Of course it cannot be desired that these studies cultivate the mind of the young. But in the materialistic world all cannot become philosophers. That high aim of education is reserved for a very limited number of students. For the majority, education is a means to an end i.e. livelihood. Everybody must have means of supporting himself and his family. Now our literary education does not make a man useful to society as at present constituted. In this world of hustle and bustle, everybody thinks in terms of money.

But our graduate has not the ability in him to mint money as an artisan has. What is required is technical education which at present is at a very low ebb in our country. Young men desirous of having the same are turned out with the hackneyed phrase "no accommodation." In every big city there should be at least half a dozen such institutions. Bombay can boast of one only whilst in some other big cities not a single is to be found. This is a very deplorable state of things. In other countries people are given every sort of facility for technical education and consequently they win in the race of life.

Our educated men should turn their thoughts to small industries and organise them. It is well-known that Germany has very many small industries and that her prosperity is due to them. If small industries could be fostered in India much of unemployment distress would disappear. But there comes the question of capital. From where could these men bing money? It is the duty of the Government to organise small industries loan scheme to help these men in their ventures which would not only open for them means of livelihood but also take our country one step further in industrialism. Again we should not depend solely on Government. Our philanthropists should also come forward and invest a small capital in these industries. If the beginning is made now, the next generation will reap its fruits and be free from the menace of unemployment.

But there is another important question to be taken into consideration. If these small industries are organised, in order that they may be successful, they should have a sure market. In the present day every country is industrially advanced and tries to make another its dumping ground. Our small industries can therefore have no market in foreign countries. It is only on home market that they can depend. But here again they have to face the keen competition of the foreigner who has made his footing very firm during the last many years. How can this foreign competition on our own soil be eliminated? The key to the situation is held by the consumer. He must prepare the goods manufactured by his own countrymen even if at the beginning they may be inferior to and dearer than foreign articles. The spirit of swadeshism needs to be fostered.

BARODA SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Association was held at Baroda on the 15th instant, when the following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

"That the Conference requests the Senate of the Bombay University to appoint the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State as a member of the School Leaving Examination on the ground that the said Commissioner is responsible for the education of a very much larger number of students in the Bombay Presidency than any other education officer except the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Bombay."

"That the Senate of the Bombay University be moved to make the Vernacular a Compulsry subject in the School Leaving Examination."

"That the Senate of the Bombay University be moved to add Hindi to the list of optional languages."

"That the University of Bombay be moved to allow undergraduate teachers, teaching in recognised schools, to prepare for the University examinations in Arts, without keeping terms except for the final year."

"That the Educational Commissioner Baroda State be requested to take steps to raise the status and to improve the prospects of the Baroda Teachers, generally and in the case of both graduates and undergraduates to establish one continuous grade instead of the two grades obtaining as at present."

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up schemes (1) for providing some form of hand training for all High School students and (2) for combining vocational with general education for those who do not intend to proceed to a University."

"That the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State be requested to appoint a Committee of those who are both educational and physical experts to place the physical education of school children on a sacisfactory basis."

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, March 17.—Market conditions have improved during the past week and an increased turnover in the Bazaar has had the effect of hardening prices slightly in some sections. A little more enquiry has been in evidence for replacement, chiefly in Dhooties, but the actual business which has resulted is small. The strength of the Home market militates against enquiries on a general scale, but here and there weak sellers have been found, and small lines have in consequence found their way into the order books.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is quiet and the offtake has been negligible. There is no enquiry for forward shipment and prices are from 2 to 4 annas lower than last week.

Grey Dhooties.—The chief improvement during the week has occurred in this section and the tone now is much healthier. Several lines "to arrive" are reported to have been placed and the turnover is good. Values generally have increased by about 1 anna.

Whites.—Although no "forward" business is reported goods are going into consumption both in the local and up-country markets, quite satisfactorily, with enquiries for all styles.

Miscellaneous.—We hear of small orders for shipment having been booked. Selling on a limited scale continues, but prices remain unchanged.

Yarns.—Stocks are low, but selling is quite satisfactory and values are well maintained. The market for Turkey Red Yarn has improved and prices shew an all round advance.

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 2-5.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13, 7lbs. Rs. 10-4 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16, 8½lbs. Rs. 14-1 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8½lbs. Rs. 15-2 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38. 18 by 16, 10½lbs. Rs. 16-6 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½lbs. Rs. 17-9 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10½lbs. Rs. 18-1 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 10½lbs. Rs. 8-4-6 per piece.
White Shirtings 40,000 3 by 40, Rs. 26-6 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 4 all round.
White Shirtings 40,000 98 by 40, Rs. 21-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.
White Shirtings 40,000 99 by 40 Rs. 22-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.
White Shirtings Raja 99 by 40 Rs. 11 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There has been a steady though somewhat restricted demand from up-country during the week, although little of interest is to be reported from our local market. Enquiry for shipment shews a slight improvement but cannot yet be termed satisfactory.

Values are if anything easier than last week.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10⅛s. Rs. 4-2 to 4-7
Mule 12⅛s. Rs. 4-6 to 4-10
Mule 14⅛s. Rs. 4-8 to 4-12
Mule 16⅛s. Rs. 4-10 to 4-14
Mule 20⅛s. Rs. 4-13 to 5-1
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-15 to 5-3

COAL.

The Market is very listless and almost devoid of animation, the demand being of the smallest dimensions. What little business is passing is for ready delivery, buyers apparently not being disposed to purchase more than they actually need to cover temporary requirements.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 17th March, is as follows:—

Hessians.—Values ruled easier during the early part of the week, and buyers were again interested at the lower level of prices, but there was a quick recovery, and only a small business was done. Towards the close, in the absence of enquiry rates are again easier.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 18-6 to Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 18-5, for March at Rs. 18-7 to Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 18-6, for April/June at Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-8, for July/September at Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 18-8, for October/December at Rs. 18-8.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June at Rs. 112.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" ex 40"—8 ozs. for March at Rs. 40.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 22-14 to Rs. 23-8, for March at Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22-10, for April/June at Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 23-4 to Rs. 22-8, for July/September at 22-2 to Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 22-10, for October October/December at Rs. 22-8.

Wheat Bags for Ready at Rs. 25, for April at Rs. 25-4.

Henry Goods.—A good enquiry continues in this market and values are well maintained. A large trade has been transacted in Cornsacks and Woolpacks for various deliveries, while other qualities have met with a good deal of attention. Towards the close, there is less doing and prices are rather easier.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 43-8; D. W. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 71; B. Twills for July at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 77, for May at Rs. 75; Liverpool Twills (41 by 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 73 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 79 to Rs. 80 to Rs. 79, for July/October at Rs. 80.

For Egypt and the Levant. Grainsacks (3 lbs.) for April at Rs. 135.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July/September at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 62, No. 2 Twills for April/May at Rs. 71/4, for April/June at Rs. 71; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 77 for April at Rs. 77 for May at Rs. 75, for June at Rs. 72 to Rs. 72-8; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for April at As. 3-2.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for April/June at Rs. 65 to Rs. 66, for July/September at Rs. 65 to Rs. 67 to Rs. 65-8, for July/December at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 65, for August/October at Rs. 63-8 to Rs. 65, for September at Rs. 65, for September/October at Rs. 66, for October at Rs. 64, for October/December at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63; Woolpacks for April/May at Rs. 3-5, for April/June at Rs. 3-5, for May/June at Rs. 3-4-6, for July at Rs. 3-4-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October/December at Rs. 48; Light Cee Bags for March at Rs. 61, for April at Rs. 60; Hy. C.'s for March at Rs. 68 to Rs. 69, for April at Rs. 68, for April/June at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65-4, for May/June at Rs. 63-3, for July/September at Rs. 63-8, for October/December at Rs. 61; A. Twills for March at Rs. 76, for April/June at Rs. 75, for June at Rs. 73, for October at Rs. 73, for October/December at Rs. 71, for February at Rs. 70.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July/September at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 62, for July/December at Rs. 62-8; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 77, for May at Rs. 75, for July/September at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 70.

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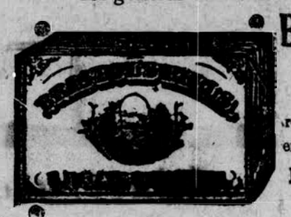
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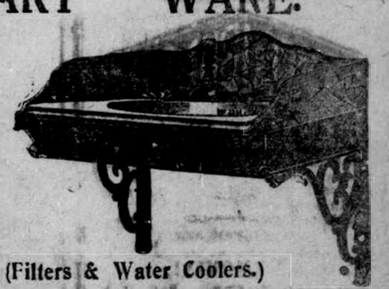
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